The Columbian.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, AND COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.

AT TWO DOLLARS per year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

☞No paper discontinued except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on short notice, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

G. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENSENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1884.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XVIII, NO 15
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLVIII, NO 7

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1W	2W	3W	6W	1Y
One inch	$2 00	$2 50	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00
Two inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	8 00	15 00
Three inches	4 00	5 00	7 00	11 00	18 00
Four inches	5 00	7 00	9 00	13 00	20 00
Quarter column	6 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	25 00
Half column	10 00	14 00	17 00	25 00	30 00
One column	20 00	25 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

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Executor's, Administrator's, and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

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Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar a year for each line.

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C. R. BUCKALEW, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office over 1st National Bank. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JOHN M. CLARK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Office over Moyer Bros. Drug Store. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

C. W MILLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1 Bloomsburg, Pa.

B. FRANK ZARR, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Bloomsburg, Pa. Office corner of Centre and Main Streets, Clark's Building. Can be consulted in German.

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S. KNORR. L. S. WINTERSTEEN. KNORR & WINTERSTEEN, Attorneys-at-Law. Office in 1st National Bank building, second floor, first door to the left. Corner of Main and Market streets Bloomsburg, Pa.

☞Pensions and Bounties Collected.

J. H. MAIZE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Maize's building, over Billmeyer's grocery. May 20, '81.

C. B. BROCKWAY, Attorney-at-Law, ALSO NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in his building opposite Court House, 2nd floor, Bloomsburg, Pa. apr 13 '83

JOHN C. YOCUM, Attorney-at-Law, CATAWISSA, PA. Office in NEWS ITEM building, Main street. Member of the American Attorneys' Association. Collections made in any part of America. Jan. 5, 1883.

A. K. OSWALD, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Jackson Building, Rooms 4 and 5. May 6, '81. BERWICK, PA

RHAWN & ROBINS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Catawissa, Pa. Office, corner of Third and Main Streets.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

C. W. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5

R. BUCKINGHAM, Attorney-at-Law Office, Brockway's Building, 1st floor, Bloomsburg, Penn'a. may 7, '80-t f

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market

A. L. FRITZ Attorney-at-Law. Office in COLUMBIAN building.

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CLOTHING!!

Having very recently opened a new Merchant Tailoring and Gents' Furnishing Goods Store, in KNORR & WINTERSTEEN'S building, on Main street, where I am prepared to make to order, at short notice, first class suits of clothing—always in the latest styles—and prices reasonable. Fits guaranteed. Having learned how to cut garments to suit customers, and also what kind of material will give satisfaction, I would ask you to please call and examine the

BEST SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS

Ever shown in Columbia county,

Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

Store next door to First National Bank

Corner Main & Market Sts.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

April 13-1

(Continued from last week.)

How Watch Cases are Made.

In 1875, thirteen men comprised the entire working force used in the manufacture of the *James Boss' Gold Watch Case*. Now over *five hundred* are employed, and the number is constantly increasing. The reason of this increase is this: In the *James Boss' Gold Watch Case* all the metal in sight and subject to wear is *solid gold*, while the remainder, which only lends strength to the case, is of stronger metal than gold, giving gold where gold is needed, and strong, elastic metal where strength and elasticity are needed, a combination producing a watch case *better* than solid gold and at ONE-HALF the cost.

TRADE MARK.

Over 200,000 of these cases have been sold, and every jeweler in the country can testify to their quality and merit.

LUDINGTON, MICH., Dec. 5, 1882.

E. W. Marsh, of the *Democrat*, bought a Jas. Boss' Gold Watch case 8 years ago, and carried it until a short time ago, when I purchased it, and sold it to a customer. The case showed no signs of wear, except that natural to any case, and I am satisfied can be safely guaranteed for at least ten years more. I have sold the James Boss' Gold Watch Case for many years, and the parties who bought the first ones are carrying them to-day, as well satisfied as though they had bought a solid gold case costing twice the money. I regard them as the only cases of this kind a jeweler should sell who desires to give his customers the worth of their money or values his reputation.

WM. J. CUSHWAY, *Jeweler.*

Send 2 cent stamp to Keystone Watch Case Factories, Philadelphia, Pa. for handsome illustrated pamphlet showing how *James Boss'* and Keystone Watch Cases are made.

(To be Continued.) 5

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Good Pay for Agents. $100 to $200 per mo. guaranteed. Our Grand New History, Famous and Decisive Battles of the World Write to J. C. McCurdy & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

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CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

Causes no Pain. Gives relief at once. Thorough treatment will cure. Not a liquid or snuff. Apply with finger. Price 50 cents, by mail or at druggists.

Rev. H. H. Fairall, D. D., editor of the *Iowa Methodist*, says editorially, November, 1883: "We tested Ely's Cream Balm, and believe that, by a thorough course of treatment, it will cure almost every case of catarrh. Ministers, as a class, are afflicted with head and throat troubles, and catarrh seems more prevalent than ever. We cannot recommend Ely's Cream Balm too highly.

March 28-4w d

M. C. SLOAN & BRO., BLOOMSBURG, PA. Manufacturers of CARRIAGES BUGGIES, PHAETONS. SLEIGHS, PLATFORM WAGONS, &C First-class work always on hand.

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Prices reduced to suit the times.

B. F. HARTMAN REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES

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Office on Market street, No. 5, Bloomsburg. oct. 24, 79-1y

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY. Moyer's new building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Assets.
Ætna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.	$7,076,220
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	4,165,710
Phœnix, of London	5,266,376
London & Lancashire, of England	1,709,970
Hartford of Hartford	3,273,800
Springfield Fire and Marine	2,082,860

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without any delay in the office at Bloomsburg. Oct. 28, '81-tf.

Read the papers and be posted as to the best and cheapest spot in the city to buy your Ready-made Clothing. Our spring stock, now ready, is fine, well assorted and low priced.

A. C. YATES & CO., Ledger Building, Chestnut & 6th St PHILADELPHIA. Feb 29 '84

Where the Fire is Out.

MAGIC NO MORE A MYSTERY—SEEN FROM ACROSS THE WORLD.

"Haroun of Aleppo," said Sir Philip Derval "had mastered every secret in nature which the nobler magic seeks to fathom. He discovered that the true art of healing is to assist Nature to throw off the disease—to summon, as it were, the whole system to eject the enemy that has fastened on a part. His processes all included the reinvigoration of the principle of life."

In this the Eastern sage merely anticipated the practice of the best physicians of to-day. What life itself is, nobody knew then—nobody knows now. But we have learned something of the reasons why the mysterious tide rises and falls. Provided the great organs of the body are not irreparably destroyed, medical science can always relieve, and often save. Yet no reputable physician now adheres to the barbarous and stupid processes of depletion, such as bleeding, by which it was attempted to cure disease by reducing the patient's ability to resist it. Now-a-days we do not tear down the fort to help the garrison—we strengthen it.

In this intelligent and beneficient work, it is conceded that PARKER'S TONIC leads all other medicines. As an invigorant it acts immediately and powerfully upon the circulation and the organs of digestion, thus giving Nature the assistance she calls for. It follows that all ailments of the stomach, kidneys and liver are at once relieved or cured. No other preparation embodies the same qualities or produces similar results. It is delicious to use, and the best known anti-intoxicant. Price 50c and $1. Hiscox & Co., New York.

SAMARITAN NEVER FAILS. NERVINE THE GREAT NERVE CONQUEROR

The only known *specific* for Epileptic Fits. Also for Spasms and Failing Sickness. Nervous Weakness quickly relieved and cured. Equalled by none in delirium of fever. Neutralizes germs of disease and sickness. Cures ugly blotches and stubborn blood sores. Cleanses blood, quickens sluggish circulation. Eliminates Boils, Carbuncles and Scalds. Permanently and promptly cures paralysis. Yes, it is a charming and healthful Aperient. Kills Scrofula and Kings Evil, twin brothers. Changes bad breath to good, removing cause. Routs biliousness and clears complexion. Charming resolvent and matchless laxative. It drives Sick Headache like the wind. Contains no drastic cathartic or opiates. Promptly cures Rheumatism by routing it. Restores life-giving properties to the blood. Is guaranteed to cure all nervous disorders. Sold by Reliable Druggists. Price $1.00 per bottle. Refreshes the mind and invigorates the body. Cures dyspepsia or money refunded. Endorsed in writing by over 5 thousand Leading physicians in U. S. and Europe. Leading clergymen in U. S. and Europe. Diseases of the blood own it a conqueror. For sale by all leading druggists. Price $1.00.

The Dr. S. A. Richmond Medical Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

Chas. N. Crittenton, Agent, New York.

THINK OF IT NOW!

Although much is said about the importance of a blood-purifying medicine, it may be possible that the subject has never seriously claimed your attention. *Think of it now!*

Almost every person has some form of scrofulous poison latent in his veins. When this develops in Scrofulous Sores, Ulcers, or Eruptions, or in the form of Rheumatism, or Organic Diseases, the suffering that ensues is terrible. Hence the gratitude of those who discover, as thousands yearly do, that

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

will thoroughly eradicate this evil from the system.

As well expect life without air as health without pure blood. Cleanse the blood with AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

WAINWRIGHT & CO., *WHOLESALE GROCERS,* PHILADELPHIA

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, RICE, SPICES, BICARB SODA, &C., &C.

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☞Orders will receive prompt attention

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS FOR THE LIVER And all Bilious Complaints. Safe to take, being purely vegetable; no griping. Price 25 cents. All Druggists. March 21-4w d

BLOOMSBURG PLANING MILL —:o:—

The undersigned having put his Planing Mill on Railroad Street, in first-class condition, is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.

FRAMES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, FLOORING, Etc.

furnished at reasonable prices. All lumber used is well seasoned and none but skilled workmen are employed.

ESTIMATES FOR BUILDINGS

furnished on application. Plans and specifications prepared by an experienced draughtsman

CHARLES KRUG, Bloomsburg, Pa

SELECT STORY.

THE SAILOR'S CHEST.

A LEGEND OF TWO OLD NORTH OF ENGLAND FAMILIES.

The coast of Durham, in the North of England, is abrupt and craggy. The hights are covered with verdure, and no more picturesque landscape can be seen. Farm houses and noble mansions abound, and the woodland is extensive and beautiful. Many of the farm houses are constructed out of the remains of decayed castles and manorial halls, and still retain marks indicating the former grandness of the original dwellings. Hendon Mow, as it was called, was one of these farm houses, and stood about half a mile from the coast on rising ground not far from the town of Durham.

Thirty years ago it was fast falling into decay, and probably by this time is in ruins. A hundred and fifty years ago a fine old house occupied the site, the dwelling of the Hendon family. The Hendons had been wealthy, but free living and habits of unthrift had greatly reduced their revenues.

In 1730 Cuthbert Hendon came into possession of the property when he attained his majority. He had a sister Barbara, but four years younger than himself, and a brother Ralph, 12 years of age. Their father, during the last ten years of his life, during which he was a widower, had lived a life of riot, and the education which his family received at home was not such as was likely to bear good fruit. The father's associates had been men of loose morals and unbridled passions, and to some of them crime was not unfamiliar. Latterly the elder Hendon had added to his income by engaging extensively in contraband trade, the locality and construction of his dwelling being peculiarly favorable to such a calling. Cuthbert had been duly indoctrinated into the art of smuggling and disposing of the plunder, and when his father died he was thoroughly competent to continue the business.

Taking his younger brother into his confidence, he found him active and intelligent beyond his years. As to Barbara, she was a comely, well-spoken girl, and had picked up a little education at a boarding school at Durham, where she had resided, with a slight intermission of holidays, for a few years. At the time when this narrative begins she was permanently residing at home.

During the latter part of 1730, few cargoes of smuggled goods had been successfully landed, and the finances of the Hendon family were getting low. Toward the close of January, 1731, there was a three days' gale, and many coasters were ashore. Hendon and his brother, aided by two men in their employ, had been active in gathering in from the wrecks whatever was of value, but this was comparatively trifling.

On the night of January 29th they received intelligence that a large vessel was off the coast near Durham, and likely to come ashore. In fact, the signal guns of distress could be heard at intervals between the blasts.

Cuthbert and Ralph hastened to the scene, just in time to see the vessel driven over the breakers and dashed upon the shore. Scores of fishermen and others were on the spot, some to render help, but more to secure what they could that was valuable.

Cuthbert and Ralph carried off between them a large trunk, and conveyed it in safety to the Mow. It contained little of value, however, and, angry and disappointed, Cuthbert returned to the beach, followed by Ralph. An hour later Ralph appeared at the house, and refusing the food offered by his sister, lay down on the coach in the large kitchen, and apparently slept. After a time Cuthbert returned, and seemed to be in excellent spirits. Sending his sister off to bed, and reassuring himself that Ralph slept, he sat down before the fire and ate heartily, drinking freely of Hollands, and then smoking. Having finished his pipe, he drew from his pocket a huge leathern belt, and squatting before the fire, which furnished the only light in the room, he examined the contents of what was evidently a large purse. First satisfying himself that he was unobserved, he emptied upon the rug a pile of golden coin, which he scrutinized closely, and then returned to the belt. Ralph raised his head slightly from the coach and watched his brother. The coin being returned to its place, Cuthbert put the belt in his pocket, and, after gulping down more liquor, pulled off his boots, put more logs on the fire, wrapped himself in a huge blanket and lay down in front of the fire.

Next day it was ascertained that only five persons on board the vessel at the time she was driven ashore were saved. Before this, however, a boat with seven persons on board had left the vessel, but it was considered doubtful whether the boat could live in such a sea. Among those rescued were a man who called himself John Ranscom, and his daughter Sallie. He appeared to be a rough, hearty man, who made light of the calamity, and said he was satisfied to lose what he had lost, since his daughter's life and his own were saved, and he had managed to bring away with him all his money and some jewels. The daughter was a large, well-made woman of about 23, with black eyes, abundant black hair, and a bold, handsome face. Hendon soon made this man's acquaintance, and the two were much together.

"I have lived for ten years," he said, "in Calcutta, and have made money; not much, but sufficient to start something that will pay. My idea is to go to London and start an inn down among the shipping. I have a large acquaintance among the best of the captains and sailors hailing from the Thames, and I can make a good thing out of it.

"What do you think of my joining you?" Cuthbert asked. "I have a little money, and we might do well. My sister and brother can get along very well here for a while, and I can help them, if need be."

Ranscom caught at this, and arrangements were soon made. Barbara opposed the scheme for a time, but Ralph entreated her to let Cuthbert go, assuring her that with the little they had they could get along. Then he made a communication to her which made her shudder and grow pale, and almost faint; and after this she exchanged few words with her elder brother, and in due course Cuthbert, Ranscom and Sallie sailed in a coaster for the Thames.

A few weeks after this there came to Durham a young sailor, who gave his name as Hugh Black. He was a bright, handsome fellow, and announced that he was one of the crew of a wrecked vessel, who had escaped in the boat. Black found his way to the scene of the wreck, and made no secret of the fact that he had come to see whether anything had been seen of his sea-chest, on which he appeared to set great value. None knew anything of it. At the suggestion of some one, Black visited the Mow, where he found Ralph at work building a pigsty.

The boy was struck with the handsome young sailor, and entered freely into conversation with him. When he learned that he was one of the survivors of the wreck, his interest was increased, and, taking him into the big kitchen, he introduced him to Barbara, who was busy at the churn.

Room would fail to give all the details, and so it must suffice to say that the young sailor was heartily welcomed, and stayed there that night, occupying a bed with Ralph, whom he fascinated with tales of the sea and distant climes.

Next day Black disclosed to Ralph that the object of his visit was to discover, if possible, some traces of his missing chest. The blood rushed to the boy's face, for he had no doubt that the trunk which he had helped his brother to carry to the house from the beach belonged to the young sailor.

Despite his early training, Ralph was naturally a truthful and honorable boy, and he hesitated but a moment in disclosing the fact that such a chest as the sailor described was then in the house.

"My brother," he said, "was engaged in smuggling, and had secret places where he stowed goods. The trunk is there, but I'm afraid it is empty. What is worse I fear my brother has the keys."

Ralph, however, had a happy thought, and he added, quickly:

"It's just possible he didn't take the keys. I'll search where he used to hide them, and be back in a minute."

With that he ran off and shortly returned with the keys. Going into the byer, or cow-house, in the rear of the dwelling, the sailor accompanying him, Ralph lighted a lantern. Then, lifting the lid of a corn bin, he said:

"The bottom of this bin lifts up, and below are stairs leading to the cellar of the old castle. Lay hold of the nail in the far corner and pull."

The sailor did so, and the bottom came away, revealing a flight of steps. Ralph climbed into the bin, followed by Black, and they descended the steps into a vault. Selecting a key, Ralph applied it to the lock of a door in one corner, and in a moment they were inside a spacious cellar. On the floor lay scores of empty barrels, packages, boxes and lumber of all kinds, and among them the chest. The sailor was in high spirits, though he found it empty.

"Never mind the duds," he said; "there is something more important than all."

With this he turned the chest on end, took out his knife and applied it to a screw in the bottom. Then he removed another screw at the other end, and the next moment the false bottom of the chest was removed, disclosing a space in which lay several papers and a small case. These he eagerly drew forth, and the two returned by the way they had come.

"Say nothing," said the sailor. "These are invaluable to me, and some day you may be none the worse off for having helped me to recover them."

So much remains to be told that the story must hasten. After a stay of over a week at the Mow, Black departed. In ten days he landed from a smack at Wapping Old Stairs, London, and at the invitation of a big, jolly man, whom he thought he had seen before, he went to a sailor's hotel near by, and this was the place just bought out by Ranscom and Cuthbert Hendon, the latter of whom had assumed the name of Phillips. As Black appeared to be well supplied with money, Ranscom, who was an unmitigated scoundrel, began to plot to bleed him. Cuthbert was now the husband of Sallie, and she was used to inveigle Black. Like most sailors, he was only too susceptible to female blandishments. The fact of Sallie's being Cuthbert's wife was concealed, and all that Black knew was that she was Ranscom's daughter. He soon discovered that Ranscom and Sallie had been passengers on the vessel of which he was boatswain, and in fact recognized them, though he had not seen much of them aboard. Black was induced to marry Sallie, and the best part of his money was secured by the conspirators. Then he was accused by an accomplice of Ranscom's of having stolen his watch, and turned him one morning out of the house. This was a fortunate thing for him.

Purchasing a wherry with money which he had left on deposit with the owner of the wrecked vessel, he plied his trade on the Thames. One day in summer he was employed to take a party of ladies and gentlemen across the river from Westminster to Lambeth. Among them was a venerable gentleman of noble bearing, whom the others addressed as Sir Thomas. This man's eyes seemed riveted on Black, and when they reached the jetty at Lambeth, he said to him:

"What's your name?"

"Hugh Black, sir," was the reply.

"And where did you come from?" was the next question.

"That is more than I can say," was the answer.

"Good God!" exclaimed the old man, as he stooped down and fixed his eyes on the figure of a lion tattooed on the arm of Black, "when was that figure worked upon your arm?"

"I can't say, sir," replied Black; "it has been there as long as I can remember."

The party landed and departed in sedan chairs, which were in waiting, directions being first given to Black to return for them in the afternoon. He did so, and on landing them at Whitehall stairs the old gentleman said to him:

"Come to me this evening at this address"—handing him a slip of paper—"as I wish to speak with you."

Black kept the appointment, and, to make a long story short, it was discovered beyond question that Black was the son and only child of Sir Thomas Braundspey, of Braundspey Hall, on the North Tyne. The papers which he had so fortunately recovered in his trunk coupled with the mark on his arm fully established his identity, and his father welcomed him with unspeakable joy and affection. Twenty-three years before, when Sir Thomas was returning from India with his wife and child, the vessel foundered at sea, and wife and child were supposed to have perished. The boy, then 4 years old, had, however, been rescued by a sailor, placed in one of the boats to which the crew and passengers had recourse, and brought up as the man's own child. The lion had been tattooed on the child's arm when he was 2 years old by an old man-of-warsman whom Sir Thomas had in his employ, and who for his unauthorized act had been soundly thrashed by the irate father. Little did he think that this mark would afterward enable him to recover his only child.

Hugh Black, or Edward Braundspey, as he was now called, took up his abode at Braundspey Hall with his father. A year passed, and he paid a visit to Hendon Mow. There, to his consternation, he met Cuthbert and the woman to whom he had been married. She asserted her claim to him and he was helpless. Here, however, Ralph came to his assistance, and gave him such information as led him to believe that the woman, when she married him, had committed bigamy. He departed, and within a month he visited the place once more with an attorney and half a dozen peace officers.

Barbara was in a dreadful state of excitement. Ralph had disappeared and she had been subjected to cruel treatment. The secret depositories in the foundations of the old buildings were searched, and Ralph was found there, a miserable skeleton. His brother, as a punishment for giving information to Edward Braundspey, had incarcerated him, and had furnished him with sufficient food to keep body and soul together. Proper care was taken of him, and his sister; and Cuthbert and his wife were arrested.

Subsequently Ralph made a statement with respect to the leathern belt already mentioned. On the night of the shipwreck, he said, after bringing the trunk to the house, he followed his brother on his return to the beach. An old man, who seemed to be a foreigner, was struggling up the cliffs, and, in answer to questions by Cuthbert, said he had been saved from the wreck, and wanted a place of security.

"I have money," he said, "about me; plenty of money, with which I can repay you if you will give me shelter and find me a doctor, for my arm is broken."

Ralph stood behind a rock and overheard the conversation. He saw his brother strike down the old man with the butt end of a pistol and then search his body for the money which he had said he possessed. He saw his brother rip the belt from the body and drag it after him until he reached an old well into which he flung it.

This well was searched, and the remains were found there. Cuthbert committed suicide in Durham Jail. Sallie was convicted of bigamy and sent out of the country. Edward Braundspey took care of Ralph and Barbara, and after his father's death, which happened within a year, Barbara became Edward's wife. Their descendants are now living in one of the most splendid mansions in the North of England, the original name having been somewhat changed in the last syllable. The family has furnished many heroes by flood and field. Ralph Hendon achieved honor in the navy and married into the Havelock family, since become famous.

Gentlemen and Blackguards.

The following inquiry appeared in the New York *Sun*, which was answered in the language following:

"A and B are friends and are engaged in a business conversation, when, after some angry words, A calls B a liar. B knows that he is not a liar. Now, what is it proper for B to do, stand up and fight A or let it go unnoticed? Are you considered a coward if you don't fight?

INQUIRER.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., March 26.

Of course, a man's natural impulse is to resent such an affront with a blow; but if he yields to it he does not prove himself courageous, and if he conquers it he does not show himself a coward. A very craven will oftentimes make fight in his sudden anger, while a man of courage and determination will not allow himself to be upset by an angry impulse, like a hot-headed boy.

In fighting with a man who has behaved toward you like a blackguard you treat him with too much respect. He is too contemptible to receive that amount of attention from you. If he strikes you, of course you defend yourself, but if he wantonly and outrageously insults in words only, you lower your dignity by responding to him with physical blows. You put yourself too much on his level.

Besides, a gentleman gains nothing by engaging in a rough-and tumble When the scrimmage is over nothing is settled, so far as the charge which provoked the fight is concerned. A disgraceful row has occurred, and that is all.

If a man calls another, without reason, a liar, and abuses the privilege of intimacy to insult his companion, he simply proves himself an unfit associate for decent people. He may ask to be excused on the ground that he spoke in haste and heat, but men who are so lacking in self-control are not tolerable in refined society They ought to be left to seek companionship among blackguards who bandy insulting epithets and now and then fall to blows in consequence. You only dignify them by exchanging words or blows with them. They deserve nothing except contempt, and are unworthy of notice.

Gentlemen do not need to defend their veracity by resorting to the methods of savages. Generally, too, their tastes and prejudices keep them apart from the company of men who are given to calling each other by opprobrious epithets. If they chance to meet such a man, and he displays himself for what he is, they no more stop to enter into the quarrel he invites than they turn to resent the vile language of a street drab.

But men who choose blackguards for companions must stand the consequences, even if they have to give and take bloody noses.—*N. Y. Sun.*

An Impeachment of Luxury.

A STARTLING ACCOUNT OF AN ENGLISH NOBLEWOMAN OF THE HABIT OF OVER-FEEDING.

Forty or fifty years ago, the machinery of life was less cumbersome, less complicated, and less costly than it is at present. Now, however, in well-appointed sporting country houses, society gives itself up to a succession of meals, which succeed each other, with brief intervals for rest, from morning hours till long past dewy eve.

Before the ladies—indeed, before most of the gentlemen—leave their beds, dainty little services of tea and bread and butter are carried to them. Sometimes the younger men prefer brandy and soda. Fortified by these refreshments, the non-sporting guests come to breakfast about ten. Four hot dishes, every sort of cold meats that might fitly furnish forth a feast, fruits, cakes, tea, coffee, cocoa, claret on the sideboard, constitute a satisfactory breakfast. The important institution of luncheon begins at two. Again the table is spread with many varieties of flesh and fowl, hot and cold proofs of the cook's ability. The ladies gather around the tea table about five, usually showing much appreciation of any little surprise in the way of muffins, or tea-cakes, provided by a thoughtful hostess.

Then comes dinner, which is served at 8, or half-past, and at which the floral arrangements are probably of the most elaborate description, the resources of the head gardener having been taxed to the utmost, while sometimes baskets of flowers from Paris or Nice form the centre of a group. By 10, or half-past, dinner is generally over. Coffee is brought into the dining-room, while the gentlemen smoke. It is whispered that some of the ladies enjoy a post-prandial cigarette. Liquors and tea are offered during the evening, and keep up flagging energies till the ladies ostensibly go to bed, after a little money has changed hands at poker or loo. Then the serious business of the night begins for the gentlemen, who dive into the recesses of the smoking-room, and brews of many kinds are prepared—effervescing waters, whisky, brandy, claret, lemons in profusion must be at hand.

As it is in feeding, so it is in dressing; there is the same extravagance. Ladies spend more money on their toilets than their mothers, and far more than their grandmothers did. Many ladies whose fortunes cannot be considered large spend $3000 a year on their toilettes, and it is not unusual for the annual expenditure on dress alone to rise to $5000. Sixty guineas is not an uncommon price for one court dress. Notwithstanding all this, costumes change with the barometer, and ladies change their dresses three times during the evening. The natural result is that no young man dares marry unless he is on the way to be a Croesus; marriages decrease and families decay. House rent, too, has gone up, and London has grown so large that busy men have to spend sometimes $1000 in hansoms, even while keeping carriages of their own.—*Lady John Manners in The National Review.*

Forbidden Kisses.

AN ORDEAL THROUGH WHICH THE LITTLE ONES HAVE TO PASS, AND WHICH IS DANGEROUS IN HEALTH.

"Remember," said a physician to his wife, as he was leaving home for a few days, "and do not let the children kiss any one."

"Is it possible," asked a surprised third party who was present, "that you consider it necessary to give such instruction as that? Where is the danger?"

"The danger is complicated, and yet so certain, that it would take too much time to describe it here," said the doctor, looking at his watch. "In my case, all kinds of people come to my house and office to consult me, and they often wait hours. If one of my children happens to come in they are almost certain to take to it, and you know almost the first impulse with people who notice children is to kiss them. Bah! it makes me shudder—tainted and diseased breaths, lips blue with cancer, foul and decayed teeth. You would kill a stranger who would waylay your young lady daughter and kiss her by force, but the helpless, innocent, six-year-old child, susceptible as a flower to every breath that blows, can be saluted by every one who chances to think of it. I tell you it wasn't Judas alone who betrayed by a kiss. Hundreds of lovely, blooming children are kissed into their graves every year."

"But, doctor, how can a mother be so ungracious as to refuse to allow people to notice her children?"

"There need be no ungraciousness about it or, if there were, which is the most important—the safety and well-being of a child, or the permitting of a habit of ill breeding and doubtful morality at best? Let the mother teach her child that it is not a kitten or lapdog, to be picked up and fondled by every stranger, and instruct it to resist any attempt to kiss it. Why, there are agents, peddlers of household wares, who make it a custom to catch up a prattling child, kiss and pet it, and so interest the mother that she will buy something she does not want. I tell you

"THERE IS DEATH IN THE KISS!

"The beloved and lamented Princess Alice of Hesse took diphtheria from the kiss of her child, and followed it to her grave. Diphtheria, malaria, scarlet fever, blood poison and death lurk in these kisses. There! I shouldn't wonder if I lost the train. Remember, no kisses!" and, waving his hand, the doctor drove away.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Emperor Dom Pedro, of Brazil, has reigned longer than Emperor William, although he will be only 59 years old in April. But he ascended the throne when he was 6 years old, while Emperor William did not get his crown until he was 52. The good Dom Pedro has reigned fifty-three years, or longer than any other living sovereign. Queen Victoria will complete the forty-seventh year of her reign on June 20th.

There are 419 typesetters, besides apprentices in the Government printing office.

Two Women Hanged.

LIVES SACRIFICED IN ORDER TO GAIN THE INSURANCE MONEY ON THEM.

Yesterday witnessed the grim closing scene of one of the most atrocious of modern tragedies. Catharine Flannagan and Margaret Higgins were hanged at Kirkdale jail for the murder of Thomas Higgins. Though only convicted in one out of the four cases got up by the prosecution, there cannot be the smallest doubt that these two women were instrumental in causing the deaths of three other persons, and very possibly of many others besides. Husband and child and friend were sacrificed without pity and without compunction by these terrible sisters. They appeared to have died as they lived—callous. It has been repeatedly rumored that one or the other had confessed to the justice of the sentence, but the Roman Catholic chaplain states that, though Higgins was disposed at the last moment to make a formal statement, Flannagan—always the more resolute of the two—refused to divulge anything.

There is, however, talk of their having implicated other persons in similar crimes to those for which they have suffered the extreme penalty of the law. People of the evil disposition of these wretched would be delighted to see others caught in the same toils as themselves, and we may be sure would not be very scrupulous in their statements. Nevertheless, a review of the case forcibly recalls the suggestive remark of the assize judge in his summing up to the jury: "How many people may there be now lying in their burial ground, who, if their lives had never been insured, might be living at this moment?" In this sentence in question. No difficulty was experienced by the prisoners in insuring the lives of their victims, and in most instances too, without the knowledge of the insured. Thomas Higgins, the husband of the culprit Margaret Higgins, was insured in several offices for sums amounting in the aggregate to considerably more than £100. Only in regard to one office was any difficulty met with. After the scientific evidence given at the trial no doubt can be entertained that the poison was obtained from fly-papers.—*From the Liverpool Mercury, March 4.*

Another Materialized Spirit Captured.

There has been rather an exciting episode in connection with spiritual manifestations in Boston. At a house at the south end of the city there have been many exhibitions of materialized spirits of late. Some of those who knew of these exhibitions were convinced that they were fraudulent, and laid a plan for their exposure. The story, as it is told to me, is to the effect that fifteen of our citizens

THE COLUMBIAN.

G. E. Elwell, J. E. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1884.

Lackawanna county's new court house was opened with appropriate ceremonies.

David Lowenberg of this town and Dr. R. B. Fruit of Hazleton, were appointed delegates to the Democratic National Convention, by the representatives to the State Convention from this congressional district, at Allentown last Tuesday.

Presidential Preference.

The *Times* recently addressed all the chairmen of the democratic county committees of Pennsylvania asking answers to the following: First, "Who is the favorite of the democrats of your county for president?" "Second, Do the Democrats of your county generally favor a tariff with incidental protection or a tariff for revenue only?" Of the sixty-seven chairmen in the state sixty replied, fifty of whom unhesitatingly declared Randall to be the choice for president and the others declaring for "Tilden or Randall." Only one county mentions any other candidate, Greene county declaring for Hancock. Most of the replies favor a tariff with incidental protection, though many of them simply express their choice for president without referring to the tariff question.

The State Convention.

About 5000 people attended the Democratic State Convention on Wednesday at Allentown. Ex-Congressman R. Milton Speer of Huntington, was chosen temporary chairman, who was continued as permanent chairman On taking his seat Mr. Speer said:

"To this graceful tribute I return my sincere acknowledgments, and in taking this chair I do it with the earnest purpose to preside impartially and fairly. As I look you in the face I remember the last democratic president who was inaugurated, but not the last who was elected, was a Pennsylvanian, and I hope the issue of this convention will be the nomination of another Pennsylvanian who will be elected. Pennsylvania could not be unmindful of herself and the democratic party cannot be unmindful of her. As long as there is employment for labor she will not turn to the democracy in vain. The enforcement of the laws and the purification of the civil service are dear to all of us. A man has been named here who has been in the public service for twenty-five years and is to-day poorer than when he entered it. If he shall be declared, as he will be, the choice of this convention for the national executive, let him go not only with your votes but with your hearts."

After the transaction of preliminary business the convention adjourned at 12 o'clock to meet at 2 p.m.

THE PERMANENT CONVENTION.

Mr. Speer renewed his expression of thanks and announced his readiness to dispatch business. It was announced that the committee on contested seats would not be ready to report before three o'clock, and the chair asked what the convention would be pleased to do meanwhile. A delegate proposed that the platform committee be requested to report and that was adopted. Congressman Mutchler presenting the report. During the reading of the resolutions the first real enthusiasm was developed when the name of Samuel J. Tilden was pronounced. The whole convention gave itself over to howling and for several minutes all business was suspended. Then the resolution was read and when the tariff plank was reached an outburst followed: but the climax came when Mr. Randall's name was mentioned and Mr. Mutchler became embarassed. When quiet was restored, he proceeded with the reading, however, and the vote by which the report was unanimously adopted provoked a fresh outburst. The committee on credentials not being yet ready a delegate called for Mr. Randall and this was followed by a general cry for the favorite son. Mr. Speer said that he didn't know that Mr. Randall was present but would gladly entertain a motion for a committee to wait on him. The motion was made, the committee appointed and Mr. Sowden called on to make a speech in the interval. He responded in his usual eloquent style and was just warming up to the work when Mr. Randall entered by the stage door. "I give way to the next president of the United States," said Mr. Sowden, and the convention stood up and yelled. For several minutes hats were thrown up and pandemonium reigned. Mr. Randall meanwhile advanced to where Mr. Speer stood and the gentleman with words of welcome introduced him to the convention when he said:

REMARKS OF MR. RANDALL.

I am present in obedience to your request and I desire to acknowledge my deep and lasting obligation to you, the representatives of more than four hundred thousand democrats of this great and glorious commonwealth, and to thank you for the high honor which you have to-day unanimously bestowed upon me. I do not attribute this action in any degree to my personal merits. On the contrary, I recognize and realize it as an approval of the resolute and aggressive course which I have pursued in congress in advocacy and defense of those cardinal principles advocated by Jefferson, Jackson, Polk and Buchanan. As it has been with me in the past so it will be to the end, and now I thank you one and all and beg that each of you will convey back to your constituents the assurance that in the future they will find no faltering by the wayside in defence of your rights.

Then there was a fresh outburst, and the idol of the people hid himself in the scenery. The routine proceedings were resumed after the episode.

Senator Kennedy reported that the committee on contests had agreed, and the report was adopted. General Davis was nominated for congressman at-large. Electors-at-large were chosen, after which the balloting for delegates-at-large was proceeded with. This was the subject in which the greatest interest centered, and all were exceedingly anxious as to the outcome. Four men, Messrs. E. B. Coxe, W. A. Wallace, W. F. Harrity and James P. Barr were elected and the other two seats were left for a free-for-all race between a dozen aspirants. On the first ballot the four named and B. F. Meyers and W. H. Sowden were chosen, and the congressional districts were called for the purpose of submitting the district delegates and electors, and when that was completed the convention adjourned without day.

The Resolutions.

PLATFORM ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION AT ALLENTOWN.

The resolutions adopted by the convention on Wednesday are as follows:

1. The democratic party of Pennsylvania in state convention met, declares its unalterable determination to maintain those principles of government ordained by the federal constitution and their true interpretation which the founders of the party settled and made known, and denounces the late attempts by the agents of the federal government to overturn these principles by judicial legislation and executive usurpation.

2. We are against centralization, monopoly, extravagant expenditure, subsidies and a debasement of the civil service to partisan spoliation.

3. We believe the electoral fraud of 1876-77, by which Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks were cheated out of the offices of president and vice president, to which they were fairly elected, was the most deadly blow ever aimed at our system of representative government, and the duty of driving from power the men and party who made that fraud triumphant is the most sacred obligation ever imposed upon the consciences of freemen.

4. We favor a tariff for revenue limited to the necessities of the government economically administered and so adjusted in its application as to prevent unusual burdens and encourage productive industries at home and afford just compensation to labor, but not to create and foster monopolies; and to this end we favor the abolition of the internal revenue system of taxes, and such adjustment of the existing tariff duties as will be consistent with these principles.

5. Every legitimate effort of labor to better its condition, advance its reward and protect its rights commands the sympathy and support of the democratic party. The importation under contract of foreign pauper labor is an evil which should be remedied by judicious legislation.

6. We favor the enforcement of the constitution of Pennsylvania in its every article and section and especially demand the regulation by law in accordance therewith of the corporations of the state, the equalization of the tax laws, the appropriation of public money to public uses only, an honest management of the state treasury and rigid enforcement of the laws governing it.

7. The refusal of the republican members of the legislature to agree to a just apportionment of the state was a flagrant violation of the constitution, for unworthy partisan purposes. We denounce their course; we approve the determination of the democratic governor, representatives and senators to insist upon an honest and fair apportionment, and we commend the present democratic state administration for its maintenance of the constitution, its enforcement of the law and its honest and capable discharge of public duties.

8. That Samuel J. Randall is the choice of the democrats of Pennsylvania as the candidate of the party for president. By long faithful public services he has illustrated unfaltering devotion to high political principle and fealty to the democratic party. His honesty and honor, his capacity and courage, his faithful labors and signal abilities have merited and won for him the confidence and support of the people of the United States.

Grow on the Presidency.

Ex-Speaker Galusha A. Grow was recently interviewed on the subject of the Presidency.

"Pennsylvania is strongly for Blaine," said Mr. Grow, "and I believe that he will be nominated at Chicago unless the deliberate judgment of the convention will be that some other man would be stronger. Remember, that the June Convention at Chicago will be about the first deliberative National Convention the Republicans have had since 1860, when the majority preferred Seward, but the deliberate judgment of the body was that Seward could not be elected.

"The June Chicago Convention," continued Mr. Grow, "will be emphatically a deliberative body, and it will seek to select the strongest man. If that judgment shall indicate Blaine, he will undoubtedly be nominated; if not, some other man will be taken. The Democrats meet a month or more after our convention, and however unpromising the Democratic outlook may be in June, we must be prepared to conquer a Napoleon. The Democrats may be weak in June and strong in July, and we must take our strongest man, and I now believe Blaine to be that man. The Southern delegations will not seek to force any candidate upon the party against the better judgment of the delegations from the debatable States, and I look for a grand deliberative Convention that will confer until the strongest man shall be ascertained and then nominate him."

Mr. Grow is a delegate to the Republican State Convention, but he declares that it is no indication of his return to political life."

A Forlorn Hope.

As the times for the conventions of the two parties draw near, there is less interest in the result of their deliberations than was to be expected. While this is somewhat surprising, the reasons for it are entirely obvious. A close contest always develops intense interest in the preliminary struggle, but where the result of the ultimate battle is so clearly forecast, as in the case in the present instance, much of the excitement gives place to the apathy that belongs to despair.

With the republican party united and harmonious this year there might have been sufficient hope of victory to induce an active effort on the part of the managers. But instead of that the organization is broken into fragments and distracted by adverse and conflicting interests to such an extent that all promises of success have departed. In this state the Blaine people are conducting what seems to be an earnest endeavor to nominate their favorite. It is, however, the shallowest pretense. Their only purpose is to crucify and destroy the other faction of their own party. That accomplished their zeal will flag and die out, and when the main battle comes on they will refuse to meet the dangers and expenses of the encounter.

In any aspect in which the case is presented they are alike hopelessly involved. If Blaine is nominated New York, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusetts and the Pacific states are lost beyond the possibility of recovery. If Blaine is defeated for the nomination Pennsylvania, Ohio and a number of other states in which his adherents are numerous and influential, will default in the November contest. With corruption and chicanery ruling their primary contests it is not surprising that these conditions are apparent. They all teach the inevitable lesson that the republican party must be defeated.—*Patriot.*

Sympathy for the American laborer, tender solicitude for the workingman, which has slumbered now for close upon four years, begins at last to awaken. In the course of the next few months we shall find men perfectly frantic in their devotion to the laborer's interests and their desire for his votes. And this will last until after election, and then the labor question will not trouble the politicians for four years again.—*Altoona Times.*

Blaine has a boom in the republican camp just now. Pennsylvania will go to Chicago with a delegation almost solidly instructed for him, but the hand of the machine can be seen sticking out very prominently in the fact that many of the delegates who have been chosen are among those who four years ago went back on their instructions for Blaine, and helped to defeat him. While the republican sentiment of this state in favor of Blpine is too strong to permit of instructions for any body else, his friends have been content with securing instructions, without regard to the record of the delegates, and the stalwart element has controlled the appointments. The object of this is to prevent Blaine from throwing his strength to his favorite after he is off, in case he cannot be nominated. The Stalwarts are not for Blaine, nor any of his kind, and many of the Pennsylvania delegation will be found voting for Arthur or Edmunds after Blaine is out of the way, and will quietly do all they can to defeat him. It looks as though the Chicago Convention might cause a big row in the republican ranks.

Internal Revenue Stamps.

Manufacturers of and dealers in spirits, beer, tobacco or cigars, have been notified that applications will now be received for special tax stamps and special tax stamps issued for the year beginning 1st of May, 1884. Stamps must be procured and posted on premises before commencing business or continuing after 30th April, 1884. Fifty per cent. penalty is added by law in all cases of failure to apply within the month. Applicants must be careful to fill up, sign, swear to before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, Duputy Collector of Internal Revenue, or other officer authorized to administer oaths, and return a blank with the amount due. As United States officers are prohibited by statute from receiving or paying other than lawful money, no trade dollars or postage stamps will be received for stamps.

The Great Place for Gold.

MINERS GROWING RICH IN THE WONDERFUL COEUR D' ALENE REGION.

A dispatch from St. Paul, Minn., says that State Senator Griggs has returned from the Cœur d' Alene region and says that the yield of gold the coming season will be extraordinary. "One miner," said he, "who a few weeks ago was too poor to buy his own outfit, has taken out $5000 worth from a placer six feet square. Another has sold quarter of his claim of five acres for $10,000 cash. A miner at Kathdrum has sent $1200 in gold to the United States Mint. He showed me three nuggets worth $167.

"The merchants at Spokane Falls have taken in $40,000 from the miners in exchange for supplies. A few of the places are working, but on most of them there are from two to twenty feet of snow. The snow, however, is melting rapidly and the miners who are working take out $40 a day per man. The men who jumped the "Widows" claim last Fall, while fighting the matter in courts, have taken out $18,000. There are 5000 men in the mines and their claims cannot be bought. Many sit with gun in hand watching their claims. People are flocking into the mining region at the rate of 100 a day. At Thompson's Falls over 100 buildings have been erected in the last two weeks. I anticipate an influx of from 50,000 to 100,000 people."

Payne not a Candidate.

The Washington *Post* of the 4th inst. contains the following interview:

"Was the statement purporting to come from you regarding Senator-elect Payne of Ohio not being a candidate for President, published in this morning's *Post*, authentic?" was asked of Dr. Munford of the *Kansas City Times*, yesterday.

"It was," he replied. "I am well acquainted with Col. Payne, son of the Senator-elect, having been thrown with him on a voyage to Liverpool last summer. We then talked a good deal of politics, and he told me of a good many things that have since come to pass in Ohio. After his father's election I wrote him a congratulatory letter, in which I hinted at the possible availability of his father as a President candidate. In course of time he replied, thanking me personally, and also for what the *Times* had said in defence of his father against ill advised and unjust attacks. In that letter he stated that his father would not be a candidate for President, but as he did not say he would not accept the nomination if tendered him, I, like every body else, was of the opinion he would, and that his friends and family would be very glad to have him nominated.

"I met Col. Payne in New York last Friday, and had a long and confidential talk with him on the subject. To my surprise and disappointment, Col. Payne then not only reiterated what he had written me but assured me in the most positive manner that not only was his father not a candidate, but that he would not accept the nomination if he knew he could receive it without effort, and was assured of election afterward. His reasons were entirely personal and were based on his father's age and condition of health; that while he was in most excellent health, for a man of his age, and was fully prepared to discharge the duties of Senator, he was not able to undergo the excitements of a political campaign and the worry and wrangles of the Presidency. Col. Payne informed me that they held a family conference on the subject that this was their final and irrevocable conclusion, in which his father coincided. He then authorized and requested me to give publicity to this statement as coming from him, and I telegraphed it to my paper."

Dr. Munford said to an Associated Press reporter that he had an interview with Congressman Paige of Ohio, through whom the denial of the authenticity of the interview purported to come, and that Mr. Paige said he had not received either letter or a telegram from Col. Payne referring to the interview in any manner, nor did he know of any one else having received anything from Col Payne on the subject. Congressman Graves and ex-Congressman Franklin of Missouri were present at the interview between Munford and Mr. Paige, and heard the latter's disavowal of the denial purporting to come to him.

ITEMS.

The ordinary Japanese bed consists of a quilt spread on the floor, a blanket with sleeves for a coverlet, and a block of wood for a pillow.

Statistics show that in Denmark, whose male population succeeds in drinking annually fourteen gallons of spirits per capita, drunkenness has to do with 31 per cent of the serious and 69 per cent of the petty crimes committed.

The body of an unknown man was found in a small piece of thicket a mile from the city of Erie on Saturday. The body was standing against a tree, with a noose around the neck, as though intended to create the impression of suicide. As cries of distress came from that quarter the night before it is believed to be a case of murder.

In the hollow trunk of a tree cut down a short time ago in Delhi, N. Y., were found an ancient French pistol and a human skull, with a bullet hole in it. The oldest inhabitant says that this explains the mystery of a girl's disappearance more than a century ago. Blood was found under the tree, and an Indian was hanged there on suspicion of having murdered a white girl who would not become his wife. He stubbornly refused to give any information regarding the disposition of the body of his victim.

Stories about the prodigality of Americans, and the astounding projects which they are supposed to be continually forming, are very rife in Europe The latest seems to be the largest, and is solemnly told by the *Figaro*, of Paris. It is to the effect that "twelve American millionaires have united and intend to build in Jerusalem a temple that shall exactly correspond to that which was destroyed by the Romans in A. D. 70." It adds the information that two of these "millionaries" have already gone to Palestine to select the time and means of operation.

The sinking of the steamer Daniel Steinmann and loss of 130 lives adds one more to the large list of disasters which have lately occurred by flood and field. In the case of the Steinmann the large loss of life is apparently to be attributed to the construction of the vessel, which was long and narrow and built on a model which experience has, unhappily, proved to be entirely incapable of holding together after striking. Cyclones, riots, mine explosions and wrecks at sea have followed each other with startling rapidity, and death has claimed, with rigid impartiality, large numbers from both those who travel and those who stay at home. In many of the cases the fatal consequences are to be attributed to the absence of foresight and care on the part of persons in places of responsibility.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on

Monday, May 5th, 1884,

at 10 o'clock a. m., the following real estate situate in Greenwood township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows to-wit: adjoining lands of John Gillaspy, Bartley Albertson, Sylvester Albertson, and lands belonging to the estate of Isaiah Kline, containing two acres more or less, whereon are erected a dwelling house, barn, and other out buildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of H. B. Young's use vs. Jonas Hess, and to be sold as the property of said Jonas Hess. Vend Ex.

Brockway, Attorney.

ALSO

All that certain real estate situate in Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded on the east by public road, on the north by John Deitz, on the west by Emanuel Deitz, on the south by J. M. Larish, containing nine acres more or less, on which are erected a dwelling house, barn, and other out buildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Benton M. S. F. & L. Association vs. Cyrus Larish, with notice to terre tenants, and to be sold as the property of Cyrus Larish.

E. H. Little, Attorney. Vend. Ex.

ALSO

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Montour township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: beginning at a black oak and running thence by land of Lloyd Paxton, (late Joseph Paxton), north sixty degrees east sixty-four perches to a stone, thence north nineteen degrees west twenty-six perches to a red oak, thence north fifty-four degrees east forty-six perches and seven-tenths to Big Fishing creek, thence up the same north thirty-five degrees west thirty-one perches to a stone, thence by lands of Maria Evans (late Peter Appleman), south sixty-four degrees west one hundred and twenty perches to a pine stump, and thence by land of John Mensch (late John Richards), south thirty-six degrees east fifty perches to the place of beginning, containing thirty-two acres and one hundred and four perches strict measure, be the same more or less, on which are erected a frame dwelling house, barn and out buildings.

Seized, taken into execution, at the suits of Catawissa Deposit Bank, Samuel Neyhard, Jane B. Scott and Joshua Fetterman vs. G. M. Quick, and to be sold as the property of G. M. Quick.

Miller, Attorney, Vandersloe, Attorney. Knorr & Winterstein, Attorneys. 2 fi. fa.; 2 Fi. Fas.

ALSO

All that certain messuage, tenement, house and lot of land situate in Espy, Scott township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: south by Main street, west by lot belonging to H. G. Creveling, north by an alley, east by lot belonging to C. S. Fowler. It being half of lot No. 9 west side, containing forty feet in width and one hundred and seventy-three and one-fourth feet in depth, whereon is erected a two-story frame dwelling house and out buildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of M. B. & S. F. Association of Espy vs. W. F. and Elizabeth W. Souder, and to be sold as the property of W. F. and Elizabeth W. Souder. Lev. Fa.

Miller, Attorney.

ALSO

The following described real estate, to-wit: all that certain piece, parcel and tract of land situate in Centre township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: north by lands of Silas Shuman, John Neyhard, and Henry Shaffer, east by lands of Henry Shaffer, south by lands of Franklin Hagenbuch, the estate of Jeremiah Hagenbuch, Elisha Hagenbuch and Samuel Hidlay, and west by lands of Samuel Hidlay, John White and Jacob Rink, containing one hundred and seventeen acres more or less, whereon are erected a large two-story frame dwelling house, large bank barn, wagon house, hog pen, cider-press and other out buildings.

ALSO

Another tract of land situate in Centre township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: north by land of George Ruckle, east by land of Emmit Aikman and Levi Aikman, south by land of Samuel Hagenbuch, west by land of Henry Shaffer, containing thirty-one acres, more or less.

Seized, taken into execution, at the suit of Cyrus McHenry and John Delong, executors of Henry Delong, deceased, vs. Sarah A. Delong and John Delong, and to be sold as the property of Sarah A. Delong and John Delong.

Snyder & Ikeler, Attorney. Fi. Fa.

ALSO

All that certain tract of land situate in Pine township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: north by John Lockard, east by land of John and Hiram Platt, south by lands of Allinas Cole and Jacob Christian, west by lands of Joseph Dreibiebis and Eves & Heller, containing one hundred acres more or less, whereon are erected a two-story frame dwelling house, bank barn and other out buildings.

Seized, taken into execution, at the suit of Rachael E. Long vs. Lafayette Triveipiece or Dreibeibis, and to be sold as the property of Lafayette Triveipiece or Dreibiebis. Vend. Ex.

Miller, Attorney.

ALSO

All that certain messuage or piece of land situate in Briarcreek township, Columbia county Pa., bounded by lands now or late of Henry Brittian, county line of Columbia and Luzerne counties, lands now or late of Bernard Seybert's heirs and lands now or late of Charles Kalbfus, containing seventy-five acres more or less, also another piece or parcel of land adjoining the above described property, and containing twenty-one acres more or less, "excepting a portion of the same about two-thirds of an acre." There is erected on the said two described premises, a grist mill, distillery dwelling houses, stables, &c.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of D. F. Seybert.

Brockway, Attorney. Vend. Ex.

ALSO

All that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Centralia, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: on the south by Centre street, west by lot of James Goldsworthy, north by an alley, east by lot of D. F. Curry, containing 25 feet on Centre street, and back the same width 125 feet to said alley, whereon are erected a one and one-half story frame dwelling house and other out buildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of L. B. Holloway vs. Augustus D. Gable, and to be sold as the property of Augustus D. Gable. Fi. Fa.

Miller, Attorney.

ALSO

All that certain tract, piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Catawissa, Columbia county Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: adjoining lands of Abraham Reisbach north and west, by lands of Daniel Sauseman, on the east, and lands of Joseph Breish on the south, containing six acres, more or less, all improved but without buildings.

Seized, taken into execution, at the suit of C. B. Brockway vs. Ferdinand Gall, and to be sold as the property of Ferdinand Gall.

Brockway, Attorney. Vend. Ex.

ALSO

The following described real estate situate in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county Pa., the first tract containing two acres, bounded on the south by lands of W. F. Andrews, on the east by land of Abraham W. Eveland, on the north by land of Nathan Smith and on the west by land of Michael Haver, whereon are erected a one and a half story frame dwelling house, stable, saw mill and other out buildings, with good water power. The second tract containing sixty acres, adjoining the above tract of land on the north, lands of Martin Andrews' estate on the east, land of Keichner & Shaffer on the south and lands of Michael Raver on the west. There is a good peach orchard on said tract of land, and a good stream of running water.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Harriet L. B. Goss vs. William F. Andrews, and to be sold as the property of said William F. Andrews. Fi. Fa.

Buckalew, Attorney. JOHN MOURREY, Sheriff.

apr 11

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF SARAH E. REITMEYER, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Sarah E. Reitmeyer deceased, late of Catawissa, Columbia county, Pa., have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.

C. ELLIS, Administrator. Catawissa, Pa.

Rhawn & Robins, Attys. april

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors of the Catawissa Bridge Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of the Treasurer to Stockholders on and after April 1st, 1884.

J. B. ROBINS, Treas.

Catawissa, March 31, 84.

apr 4 3w

GRAND JURORS.

Beaver—Wm Baker.
Berwick—J W Cooper.
Bloom—John Gillaspy, Wm A Hartzell, J B Lyons, Dennis McDonald, Patrick McFadden, Jonas Mann, jr., Hiram Palmer, Wm E Rinker.
Centralia—Michael Brennan, David Walsh.
Fishingcreek—Casper I Hess, Nelson Johnson, John Ickhart.
Greenwood—Clemuel Henry, Wm U Parker.
Hemlock—L M Hartman.
Mifflin—George Creasy, D A Hess.
Montour—Moses Coleburn.
Roaringcreek—Geo W Rhoads.
Sugarloaf—A B Albertson, Henry C Hess.

PETIT JURORS.

Beaver—Daniel Davis, Daniel L Stngley, T. W. Longenberger.
Benton—Frank Dildine, Charles Kiefer, Peter Kase, Hohr McHenry, John Ruckie.
Briarcreek—Stephen Grover.
Bloom—Eli Jones, Peter E Knapp, W C McKinley, Joseph Prentiss, H G Phillips, N Spear, C W Stiff.
Berwick—J F Opdyke.
Centre—Jesse Hoffman, Billington Ruckie.
Catawissa—Daniel Barr.
Fishingcreek—Philip Appleman, John M Buckalew.
Greenwood—Geo Ikeler.
Hemlock—Lewis Girton.
Jackson—Iram Derr.
Locust—Montelius Yeager.
Madison—John C Nevious, Clinton Peiss, David Sheep.
Mifflin—W Eckroth.
Pine—Joseph Shoemaker.
Scott—S J Bachman, John Campbell, David Gelsinger, Samuel Fuga, John Turner.

SECOND WEEK.

Bloom—George Gerringer, J L Girton, B W Hagenbuch.
Beaver—David Davis.
Berwick—J W Kurtz.
Benton—Alex Hess, Stephen Kiefer.
Catawissa—Lloyd Berger, W F Creasy, Daniel Longenberger, G W Heilsnyder.
Centre—James Bredsoender, James Kocher, Ellis Ringrose, Jacob Rink.
Centralia—D F Curry, John G Hanley.
Fishingcreek—Charles Kechner, Jeremiah Stiles J S Woods.
Franklin—E D Loreman.
Greenwood—Wm Lawton, Sr., George W Utt.
Jackson—Sylvester Heath.
Locust—Samuel Keller, Peter M Yocum.
Mount Pleasant—Robert Howell, Art Ikeler.
Main—Josiah Fleming.
Montour—John Roadarmel.
Orange—Hiram Coleman.
Pine—John Sweeny.
Sugarloaf—George Fritz, Newton Herrington.
Scott—E D Hagenbuch, Wm B Milnes.

TRIAL LIST.

S P Kase and S P Wolverton's use vs D H & W R R Co.
Columbia county M S F & L Association vs C R Barnes, et al.
Columbia county M S F & L Association vs C R Barnes, et al.
Columbia county M S F & L Association vs C R Barnes, et al.
S D Hinard vs Ferdinan Gall et ux.
Wm Shaffer for the use of Levi Shaffer vs Joseph Weiss.
John R Yohe vs John Hinderliter.
William F Bibby vs I H Sceshotz et al.
Catharine Schneck use vs W F Bibby.
Z S Robbins vs John Lockard et al.
George A Bevan by his father and next friend George Bevan vs Louis A Riley et al.
Isaac Weckerlys Exers vs Daniel B Frederick.
M E W Iker vs U H Ent.
Ephriam Kramer vs N & W B Rw'y Co.
D A Hess vs N & W B Rw'y Co.
Aaron Bogart vs Peter Bogart.
F P Evans vs U H Ent, Sheriff.
Eli Weaver vs Augustus Weaver's ex'r.
Phineas Smith vs N & W B Rw'y Co.
Lloyd Shuman vs N & W B Rw'y Co.
Lloyd Yeager vs N & W B Rw'y Co.
Andrew Creveling vs William Thomas.
Daniel F Seyber vs George Brobeck.
Gideon Stecker's adm'r vs Thomas Hickey.
Stephen Wolf vs John M Miller.
Allinas Cole vs Sarah Hess.
Jacob Haines vs N & W B Rw'y Co.
W G Yetter vs N & W B Rw'y Co.
C G Murphy vs Isaac Herron et al.
Jane Moyer vs James S Lowar's adm'r.
William Coleman vs C P Fullmer et al.
City of Phila Trustees vs Abraham Bitting.
John Shuman vs N & W B Rw'y Co.
John Brotee vs William Hillman.
John Brotee vs Andrew Rupp.
Daniel R Gardner vs William Gingles.
H M Weir vs Richard Angel et al.
David Wilson and Sarah his wife in right of said wife vs Harvey Graham.
Lydia Robbins vs Jacob B Stockers adm'r.
Peter Helwig's ex'r vs Peter Helwig.
George Boyer vs Thomas Geraghty.
D S Laubach vs J W & S A Smith.
Adams & Son vs Jacob Moyer's Trustee.
A J Culley vs Jacob Young.
Isaac C Burrell vs Phila & R R R Co.
John K Robbins & Son vs Charles Hughes.
Thos E Edwards et al vs Evan Buckalew.
John Ruch et al vs Penn'a R R Co.
James V Stackhouse vs Gustavus Dues.
Francis Lafountain for the use of Clara Lafountain his wife vs Allison Miller.
O D L Kostenbauder vs Charles Hughes.

REGISTER'S NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administrators, executors and guardians' accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphan's Court to be held in Bloomsburg, on Monday, May 5th, 1884, at 2 o'clock p. m., on said day.

No 1. The first and final account of George A. Hons Administrator of Jacob Hons late of Mifflin township deceased.

No 2. The account of Jesse Mench Administrator of Mary Adams late of Catawissa township deceased.

No 3. The first and final account of John W. Evans Administrator d. b. n. of Ann P. Evans late of the Borough of Berwick deceased.

No 4. The first and partial account of George Hartman surviving Executor of Seth Hartman late of Catawissa township deceased.

No 5. The first and partial account of W. U. Parker Administrator of Humphrey Parker late of Greenwood township deceased.

No 6. The first account of John Ashleman Administrator of John Lewis late of Sugarloaf township deceased.

No 7. The first and partial account of Isaac Hoacock Executor of Enos Hoacock late of Greenwood township deceased.

No 8. The final account of Abraham Witner Guardian of the person and estate of Mary M. Thomas minor child of Josiah J. Thomas late of Fishingcreek township deceased.

No 9. The first and final account of Joseph Cora Executor of Daniel D. Wiedman late of Hemlock township deceased.

No 10. The third and final account of R. L. F. Coley Executor of Alexander Coley late of Benton township deceased.

No 11. The first and partial account of Miles W. Moss Executor of Dyer C. Moss late of Benton township deceased.

No 12. The second and final account of Samuel Hoar Administrator of Joseph Lolar late of Beaver township deceased.

No 13. The first and final account of John C. Yocum Administrator of Mary J. Dennison late of Main township deceased.

No 14. The third and final account of Benjamin Barnds Administrator of William H. Orange late of Catawissa township deceased.

No 15. The first and final account of William Houghton Administrator of Lloyd Kressler late of Pine township deceased.

No 16. The account of Paul Forther Administrator of Benjamin Hess late of the Borough of Berwick deceased.

No 17. The first and final account of William Dietrich Executor of Joseph Dietrich late of Fishingcreek township deceased.

No 18. The first account of I. W. McKelvy Executor of Joseph Weaver late of the town of Bloomsburg deceased.

No 19. The first and final account of William Krenner Administrator of Amelie Wellver late of Madison township deceased.

No 20. The first and final account of Joseph Rauch Administrator of Peter Heinbach late of Montour township deceased.

No 21. The first and final account of John K. Roonds Executor of Samuel Drum late of Main township deceased.

No 22. The first and final account of William Marks guardian of Charles, Louis and Amelia Beaver minor children of Franklin Beaver late of Locust township deceased.

No 23. The first and final account of William Rishel Executor of George Rishel late of Catawissa township deceased.

No 24. The first and final account of William N. Hunsinger Administrator of Anthony Hunsinger late of Fishingcreek township deceased.

No 25. The second and final account of Henry Fullmer Administrator of Abraham Force late of Orange township deceased.

No 26. The first and final account of John A. Funston Guardian of Elias Helwig minor child of Sarah Helwig late of Columbia county deceased.

No 27. The first and final account of Amanda M. Snyder Administratrix of Jacob Snyder late of Mifflin township deceased.

No 28. The first and partial account of Elisha Hagenbuch and J. Sanderson Hagenbuch, Executors of Jeremiah Hagenbuch late of Centre township deceased.

G. W. STERNER, Register.

PATENTS Lenox, Simpson & Co., Washington, D. C. No pay asked for patent until obtained. Write for Inventors' Guide. Describe case.

April 11-4w

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.

The second shipment, consisting of seven cases of our celebrated

FOLQUIN TABLE COVERS,

Reached us a few days ago, and are even more handsome (if that is possible) than the first lot which sold so rapidly. We have them in

EIGHT DIFFERENT COLORINGS.

And the following sizes:

5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 8-10 & 8-12.

It is almost impossible to praise these goods too highly. The colorings are so rich and effective and the prices so very moderate that they should meet all tastes and suit all purses.

Our stock of

Raw and Spun Silk and Fine Tapestry Table and Piano Covers

Is now complete and comprises the following sizes:

1 1-2, 1 3-4, 2, 2 1-2, 3 yards long.

Our magnificent stock of

EMBROIDERED CLOTH PIANO COVERS

Is attracting much attention.

All the goods were manufactured to our order and imported direct.

We have all the latest styles in

PLAIN AND VARIEGATED BORDERS

At very moderate prices. We have them in

4-4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 sizes,

And in all the new designs and colorings. We have also a complete line of

CARDINAL AND TURKEY RED TABLE CLOTHS

In all sizes and grades, with napkins to match.

Strawbridge & Clothier,

Eighth Street. Market Street. Filbert Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

C. B. ROBBINS,

DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic

WINES AND LIQUORS.

AND JOBBER IN CIGARS.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

My Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1884, the result of thirty years' experience as a Seed Grower, will be sent free to all who apply. All my Seed is warranted to be fresh and true to name, so far that should it prove otherwise I agree to refill orders gratis. My collection of vegetable Seed, one of the most extensive to be found in any American Catalogue, is a large part of it of my own growing. As the original introducer of Gregory Bush, Marblehead Potatoes, Marblehead Early Corn, the Hubbard Squash, and scores of other new Vegetables, I invite the patronage of the public. In the gardens and on the farms of those who plant my seed will be found my best advertisement.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Seed Grower, Marblehead, Mass.

aid 3m

PETER HENDERSON & CO.'S

SEEDS AND PLANTS

Are Annually Sown and Planted in Half a Million Gardens!

☞ This Year's Catalogue Free on Application.

PETER HENDERSON & CO. 35 & 37 Cortlandt Street, NEW YORK.

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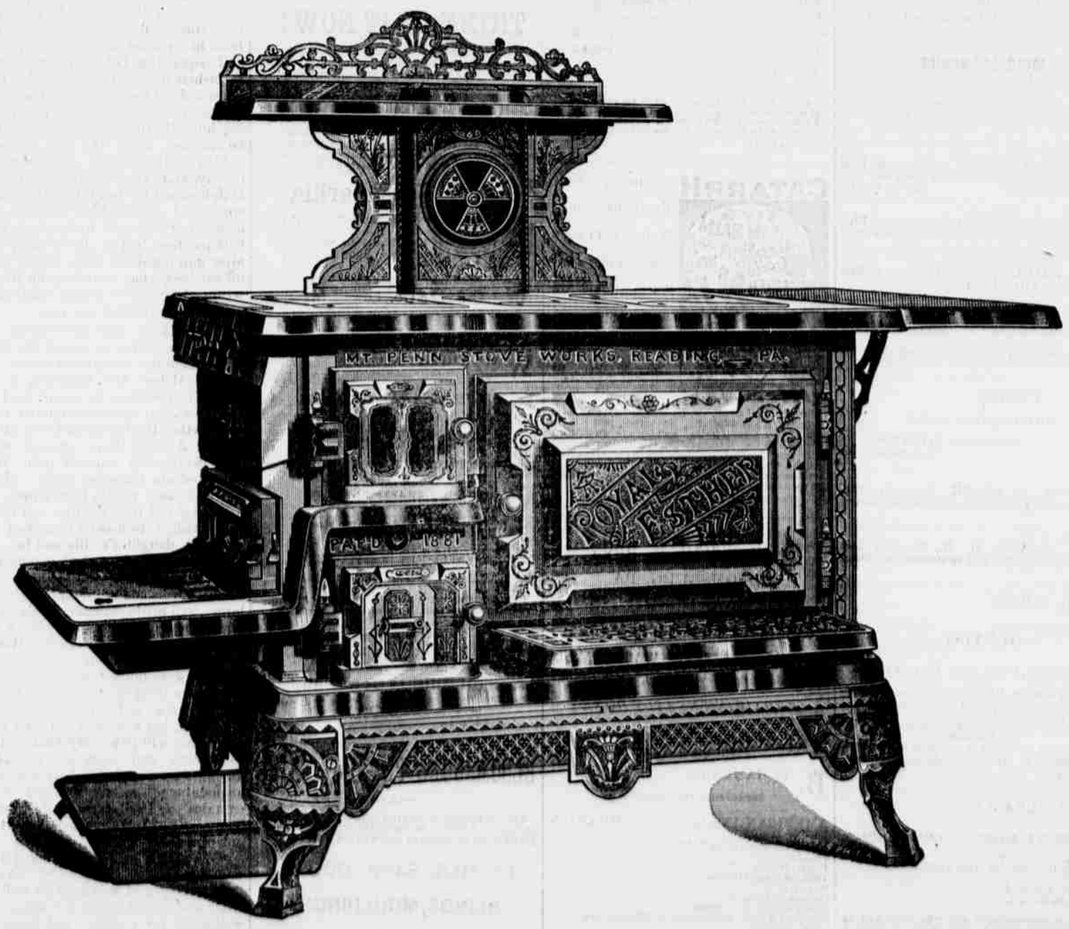
WE DON'T BELIEVE YOU EVER SAW A HANDSOMER RANGE THAN THE



ROYAL ESTHER,

And we are sure you never used a BETTER BAKER.

It Has La Rue Automatic Grate, Which is Warranted.

WITH OR WITHOUT WATER BACK.

Come and see it at **C. C. GALIGNAN'S** Bloomsburg, Pa.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1884.

THE REFORMER AT WORK.

MESSRS EDITORS:

I see that X has either wilfully or ignorantly perverted my former article. If he has done so wilfully I should place him among the low politicians, who, he wishes to make us believe, are pretty good fellows after all. If he has done so ignorantly, I have only pity for him. I would ask him to read the article again and if he can then get no other meaning from it than the one he paraded in his article, he might ask some one to explain it for him. No disrespect, Mr. X., we are all liable to err; but I would suggest that you be very careful in interpreting for the public. I will recapitulate what I said, for your sole benefit. A man who would spend $5000 to corrupt innocent citizens, in order to elect himself to a position of trust and thus defeat worth and competency, and the will of the people, I would and did call a *brute*. I should classify him with the brutes that wallow in filth. Would you call them some nice name —as *sicine*?

A man who makes a personal canvass is engaged in very low business, and is a "pest" as disgusting to respectable people as the frogs of Egypt. What nice name would you give them? A man who will do the things enumerated in my article of March 21, is a very vile creature. What nice name is there for these?

People differ in regard to such things. Some say stealing is very bad, while others, who, perhaps, have stolen, or intend to steal, say it is all right. One man says that we should always say truth, while another says that a man who would always speak the truth is a fool. One man likes sweet, another sour. One's tastes and opinions are always formed by one's bringing up and present environments. I didn't imagine that I would please every one. I expected to displease many. X did not disappoint me. Another thing I will say of X: He is either a newcomer or has been asleep all these years, or is one of those kind that sleep all the time. What I wrote and intend to write here I know of my own knowledge to be true. Could any one call those men who a few weeks ago drove through all that mad, night and day, disturbing people in their peaceful slumbers, distributing whiskey from their jug on all hands, for the purpose of defeating the will of the people, anything else than low, debased creatures! Who would call those men, who trample on the law by making youth drunk, nice christian gentlemen?

Anyone who expects to elect *himself* to office cannot be trusted in office. To steal is no worse than that. Perhaps the thing which distinguishes man from the brute more than any thing else is, that he is ambitious. Ambition within proper bounds is a virtue. If people would express their desire to be elected to office and permit it to remain at that, what a glorious reformation that would be; but if they will attempt to force themselves into office they commit not only a damnable fault, but are engaged in a low business. I never called a man who expressed a desire for an office, a vile creature, but that one who was bent upon electing himself in spite of the people.

To talk of the law only adds fuel to the infernal fire, unless some one takes the matter in hand and pushes it. Evidence is certainly not wanting. Who shall it be? Those creatures are so degraded that they take as much pleasure in the success of their devilish plots as old Satan himself. They resemble the last named individual in that they laugh at the remonstrances and threats of good people.

The man who engages in a personal canvass has only one step to all the corrupt and contemptible means of a practical politician and that step is almost invaribly taken. Corrupt solicitation is so common that it is openly practiced by those seeking every office of the county, even the supervision of schools. Will not the people wake up to the enormity of these abuses?

The man who engages in a personal canvass is a coward. He dare not trust his chances to the will of the people. I know no person or party in these articles. I know no rings or cliques; but I do know that there are many in the county who need regeneration badly. Your correspondent who signs himself Democrat, thinks that in a recent election we escaped the Charybdis of Bossism only to flounder on the Scylla of Dictation. A most unhappy figure! Our political system at present might better be compared to the stables of Augeas, with one forkful of dung removed by the recent election. Practical politics might also be compared to the Lernaean hydra, which for every head that was cut off, produced two in its stead. I was somewhat surprised that Democrat did not say something about Ixion tied to his wheel for his naughtiness with the divine Juno. Casting these ancient stones before politicians is like casting pearls before hogs. We need not go back so far for comparisons. Here is one: Our political system is like a nasty slimy worm which when cut in two produces two worms and if each part be cut again and again every little piece will produce a worm. The only way then to destroy a worm is to mash it under one's foot. The only way to destroy practical politics is to mash it. All other means make it more vigorous.

This is the last article I shall write on this subject. Those abuses, I think will soon become unbearable when the people will rise up in their power and kill the corrupt politician in cold blood. Whether they will rise in any other way seems doubtful to me.

The Cincinnati riots were the natural result of unendurable abuse of public trusts.

Beware, ye corrupt politicians, who presume to lord it over us. Before you are aware you may lie in the dust.

In the last twenty years the Government has paid for interest on the public debt the enormous sum of $2,089,000,000, a sum which would defray all the expenses of the Government, excepting interest on the public debt, for nearly nine years to come, at the present rate of expenditure; and for nearly thirty-five years if expenses could be limited to what they were in 1860.

Reports of a reduction in wages on the Pennsylvania Railroad are emphatically denied at the office of the company. The officials admit that reductions in force, wherever possible, have been made, but there is no intention of reducing wages.

Pensions for Everybody.

In the Senate the other day Mr. Hoar presented a petition of "8,000 citizens and soldiers of the Western States," asking that a pension of at least eight dollars a month be paid to every soldier and sailor who served in the civil war and received an honorable discharge.

We shall be surprised if modest petitions of this sort are not poured in upon Congress in increasing numbers every year till these 8,000 soldiers and citizens, and a million or so more, are made happy. The surplus is great and the claim agents are industrious.

The reckless extravagance which Congress has already shown in regard to pensions has encouraged the claim agents to hope for even better business and bigger profits than they have at present. The House of Representatives has passed a Mexican War Pension bill giving pensions on the ground of service merely, without any regard to the need of the pensioner. Representative after Representative and Senator after Senator brings in his little bill for adding to the length of the pension list and the tax bills.

It is no wonder that in this way soldiers and sailors of sound body should be influenced to believe that the Government ought to contribute to their support, though they are perfectly able to support themselves. It is no wonder that they should not see that it is hardly consistent with a proper self-respect for healthy men who have served in the army or navy to demand from the Government which is due only to men who are actually suffering from the effects of wounds or disease received in the army or navy. A false idea of the object of pensions has become generally diffused. Perhaps the paternal theory of government is making such progress that Congress, after pensioning every man who went to the war, will kindly put its hand in the people's pocket and pension every man who stayed at home. Perhaps the monstrous charges which will be entailed upon the Government for years to come may make the next generation understand the subject better.

Senator Logan ought to be indignant because these Western soldiers and citizens went to an Eastern Senator with their little petition. It is just the kind of petition he would like to have charge of. But Senator Logan wants to scatter the surplus with a smiling hand. His ample lungs dilate with the wind of emotion, and in the matter of pensions there is need of a little common sense. If a majority of the Senators possess that quality and little courage, they will see by the petition and similar propositions the danger of throwing away money for pensions that are not absolutely necessary. The Government has already been more than generous. It cannot afford to subject itself to still greater burdens.

By way of impressing this fact upon the thoughtless, it would be an excellent plan for the Senate to refuse to approve the Mexican War Pension bill, which the House most unwisely passed. —*N. Y. Sun.*

TICKET SCALPERS.

There is a law pending before the Legislature of Maryland to prevent "Ticket Scalping" and to confine the traffic in tickets to the authorized agents of the railroad companies; the bill under consideration is similar to that which has been so effective in this State both in protecting passengers and the railroad companies from the loss arising from the purchase and sale of fraudulent tickets or of tickets improperly procured. There were recently convicted in our courts a number of trusted employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Pullman Car Companies, against whom the charge of embezzlement was sustained.

These men were all respectable and honest until they were tempted to dishonesty—tempted to the loss of reputation and position, and, in fact, into prison, by the ticket scalpers. Every ticket fraudulently abstracted or withheld by them, it was proved on their trials, was subsequently sold to the scalpers at largely reduced rates and resold to travelers to be used a second time. Thus the railroad companies suffered severe losses, and in cases where the frauds were discovered in time the passengers holding the scalpers' tickets were subject to loss and inconvenience.

No railroad company is secure from loss, no railroad conductor safe from temptation, and no passenger free from danger of buying fraudulent and useless tickets, so long as ticket scalping is legalized. The railroads that are carrying passengers upon terms so favorable should be protected from fraud, their employees from the temptation that robs them of home, friends, and employment, and passengers from inconvenience or fraud. The law of Pennsylvania is exceedingly popular, and a similar one should be among the statutes of every State. Only through and by the operations of a like law can absolute security be afforded to the railroad companies, their employees, and the traveling public; but until such a law becomes common in all States, travelers should refuse to purchase from scalpers, lest they become involuntary partners in a fraudulent traffic, and suffer the consequences of their own act.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THE TROUT SEASON.

The trout season is almost at hand, and it used to be that the days from now on would be anxiously counted as it approached, by hosts of sturdy fishermen hungry for the exhilerating sport trout fishing affords. To day its coming excites comparatively little pleasurable anticipation, excepting upon the part of those who have the time and means to go to distant points for its indulgence.

Trout can thrive in wild land only. They need the overhanging trees for food and to prevent their crystal homes from drying up. Only a few years ago there was a plenty of water in many of our streams up to the middle of July that now are very low—ruinously so for the trout—by the middle of July or the first of May.

The necessity that has compelled the sawing of lumber in or adjacent to the great railroad lines over which it is sent to market has, however, been the most murderous in its effect. This has required the building of flood dams. A twelve foot dam will back up the water for four or five miles, widening the stream and driving the smaller fish into the little bayous, so to speak, that form along the edges. The dam is lifted and the poor little fellows are left helpless to die on the ground. The flood sends the logs tearing down the streams, sometimes three and four deep and the older and larger trout are crushed to death beneath them. Streams where this thing is going on may be stocked year after year, but the fish can never grow to any size.—*Ex.*

SENSATIONAL LITERATURE.

WHAT AN OLD PUBLISHER HAS TO SAY OF ITS CAUSE AND EFFECTS—ENORMOUS NUMBER OF PAPERS CIRCULATED.

The constantly increasing number of boys of tender years who have been caught robbing their parents for the purpose of securing an outfit to start for the west to kill Indians or else have organized themselves in gangs for the purpose of becoming highwaymen and burglars has attracted public attention to the cause of so much youthful crime—the flash papers—that a reporter of a Philadelphia paper called on a gentleman who has for many years been a well known publisher. After stating his errand the reporter asked the gentleman:

"How many of the weekly story papers are sold?"

"Of all kinds not less than 500,000 copies a week. This, of course, includes the story papers, illustrated police papers and the boy papers.

"About one dozen firms publish this number, with a capital ranging all the way from $100,000 to $250,000."

DO NOT COST MUCH.

"What is the comparative cost of such publications?"

"With the exception of one or two of the weekly story papers, the prices paid for matter are very small. It is a long drop from Mrs. Southworth and Sylvanus Cobb to the poor Bohemians who write for the boy paper and the dime and half-dime libraries. The average price the latter scribblers get is not over $50 a story, running anywhere from 100 to 200 pages of foolscap.

"The illustrations of these low periodicals cost about as little as the matter that goes into them. They are generally the most atrocious drawings, made more hideous by being cut in the wood by machinery. It is easily seen how large the profit must be on this class of publications, especially when we take into consideration the cheapness of white paper. The total average cost of any one of these papers is not over one cent a copy, and yet they wholesale at from three to four cents.

"Their weekly circulation varies from 25,000 to 75,000 copies each, which would produce a clear profit of from $500 to $1,500 a week.

"Such being the enormous profits of the business, it is no wonder that men readily engage in it and use the well worn excuse that there is a demand for this literature and that if they did not supply it somebody else would."

THE BEGINNING OF IT.

"How do you account for the present demand for sensational literature and cheap story papers?"

"The first reason is their cheapness. Thirty years ago poor people could not read novels unless they bought them in book form at prices ranging all the way from $1.50 to $2.50 per volume. It was then that the New York *Ledger* began to supply the public with good serial novels at the rate of 20 a year for $3, paid in weekly installments of six sents a number. This small sum quickly opened up the field of sensational romance to poor people of all classes, and in a very short while the *Ledger* ran up to a weekly circulation of nearly 500,000 copies. Such a profitable monopoly as this very soon attracted rivals to the field. Story papers after the style of the *Ledger* sprang up all over the country. Many of them failed, but a number of them were successful, and divided with the *Ledger* in various ratios its profitable business. In the meanwhile, the dime and half-dime libraries were started, and soon became as successful business ventures as the story papers. It was found that those who disliked to wait from week to week for the continuation of a story eagerly bought the cheap libraries when they could get a completed story which they could read in from three to five hours. For this reason these libraries soon had a damaging effect on the circulation of the story papers.

HOW THEY MULTIPLIED.

About this time Munro's Seaside Libraries began pirating foreign stories and giving to story readers the best class of English fiction at a nominal price. Munro thus drew away from the story papers their best class of readers, and left them to compete with each other for what were left, and to sharp competition resulting is due the sensational-blood-and-thunder-pirate-cowboy-Indian-scalper-miraculous-escape and to-be-continued stories, illustrated in the wildest style of the art, of the captive maiden, shrieking Indian, scowling villain, the young detective, persecuted shop girl, the haunted house, mysterious cave, the dead shot and the thousand and one perils of life as it never exists save in the beer-muddled brain of a midnight scribbler.

"Nor is this all in the way of pandering to a vitiated public taste that makes a sensational story so marketable. It has another and worse element which the more emphasized the more profitable it becomes, namely, its pictures of vice and its prurient suggestions. One need but read the titles of some of these stories and glance for a moment at their illustrations to fully appreciate what is indicated by this remark.

"The question is now seriously asked how the sale of this literature, which is weekly poisoning the minds of the youth of the land, can be stopped. Certainly not by any appeal to the publishers themselves. But much can be done toward curtailing it by parents constantly supervising the reading of their children and by the increase of circulating libraries."

A Lady Deputy Sheriff.

The youngest daughter of the Franklin county sheriff, Miss Ada Kurtz, was recently sworn in as deputy sheriff of Franklin county. Her first work was the serving of some writs in Greencastle which, it is said, she did as well as any man. She passed through Harrisburg recently with a handcuffed prisoner for the Eastern penitentiary.

The Lock Haven *Democrat* says that five cases in which Lock Haven has a vital interest have recently been decided against it. The cases were those of Clinton county vs. the City of Lock Haven, and the claims were for maintaining insane asylums of the state. Some of these cases have been in litigation for a number of years, but judgments were not given against the city until now. The first judgment is for $2,000; the second for $793.51; the third for $2,742 26; the fourth for $1,264.40, and the fifth for $1,366 81; total, $8,166.98.

There were 4 persons killed at Danville Virginia, in the negro riot, and 52 in the Cincinnati uprising. Can it be possible that John Sherman will allow this matter to rest without having a Senate Committee appointed to investigate into the causes which brought about such a terrible demonstration against the majesty of the law?

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EXECUTOR'S SALE, OF VALUABLE Real Estate.

By virtue of the last will and testament of Geo. Shuman, late of Mifflin township, deceased, the undersigned executor of said estate will expose to public sale on

Wednesday, April 30, 1884,

at 10 o'clock a. m., upon the premises, a valuable timber tract of land, containing 60 acres, more or less, situate in Catawissa township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded north by lands of heirs of Daniel Shuman deceased, east by lands of Harman John, south by lands of ———— west by lands of heirs of Samuel Shuman, deceased. The tract is heavily timbered with good rock oak and white oak car timber, and is located near the Bloom ferry, and line of the North & West Branch Railroad, and is convenient to good market.

Terms will be made known on day of sale.

ALLEN MANN, Executor.

April 4

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL HAGENBUCH DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Hagenbuch deceased, late of Centre township Columbia county, Pennsylvania, deceased have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.

I. H. HAGENBUCH, Administrator.

March 7-6w P. O. Grovania, Col. co. Pa.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the North and West Branch Railway Company is called for Tuesday, April 29, 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m., at 233 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia. Election for President and Directors same day and place.

3-28-tm ALBERT HEWSON, Sec'y.

RULE ON PARTIES.

Adam Kline vs. John Kline et al. In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County. No. 18 December Term 1882.

To Adam Kline, John Kline, William Kline, Daniel Kline, Rebecca Kline, William Swisher and Mary Ann his wife in right of said wife, and Franklin Metz and Christina his wife, in right of said wife. You and each of you are hereby notified that a rule has been taken in said court in the above stated case on the parties named, to appear in said court on or before the first Monday of May 1884, to accept or refuse real estate, or show cause why the same shall not be sold.

Mar 14 4w JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF PHILIP P. EYER, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Philip P. Eyer deceased, late of Bloomsburg Columbia county, Pennsylvania, deceased have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned executors. All persons having claims against the estate of said decendent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

JAMES K. EYER, J. D. WILSON, March 7-4w Executors.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ELIZABETH MOORE, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Elizabeth Moore, late of Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned executor. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

JESSE FRITZ, 4-4-6w* Cole's Creek, Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF GEORGE FEDDER, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the estate of George Fedder, late of Mifflin township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned executor. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

SAMUEL SNYDER, 4-4-6w* Executor.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

The undersigned hereby announces himself a candidate for the office of Superintendent of the Public Schools of Columbia county, and respectfully asks the support of the Directors of the county.

Mar. 28, 1884. ALFRED HOWER, 4-4 5w Catawissa, Pa.

DISCHARGE OF ASSIGNEE.

Notice is hereby given that a rule has been granted by the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, to show cause why S. C. Jayne, assignee of A. W. Dickson shall not be discharged, having performed the duties of his trust. Rule returnable on the first Monday of May, 1884.

April 4-3w A. K. OSWALD, Atty for Assignee.

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April 4-4w d

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April 4-13t e o w r

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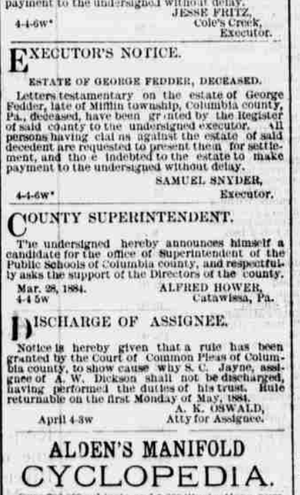

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4. Any one sending us six new names, with nine dollars, will receive the paper one year free and a History of Columbia county, worth two dollars and a half.

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Elwell & Bittenbender,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

Reflections on the Story of Optimus Architectus, or the Folly of Teaching Definitions.

BY FRANCIS HECK, S. L.

Some have complained to me that they got too[illegible] in reading my piece last week. There will be nothing of that kind in this piece.

I have for a long time desired to present this matter of requiring pupils to commit to memory rules and definitions, in a way that it might appear as foolish to others as it does to me. If Optimus Architectus seems to you to have employed the right way to teach building, then have I failed. If he seems to you as ridiculous as I intended that he should, then have I succeeded. This matter of rote learning (memorizing) has been entirely discarded in very few schools. If you will allow me a little wandering from the text I will show you what rote learning is.

Growth and strength of mind are obtained in the same manner as growth and strength of body. With a proper supply of wholesome food the body grows. The stomach is said to digest it and the blood carries it to every part of the body and it becomes a part of the body. If, however, you undertook to live on brickbats you would not only find that the stomach would not digest them, but that they would do you much harm. You then conclude that food that can be digested produces growth, while food that cannot be digested prevents growth. By exercise the body becomes strong, without it, weak. Knowledge is food for the mind and a proper amount of wholesome knowledge is good for the mind. A parrot might be taught to say sentences that are full of wisdom for those who understand them; but we say the parrot does not understand what it says, and therefore has learned nothing—has gained no knowledge. I might teach a child to say this beautiful line from Horace: "Dulce et decoram est pro patria mori," but the child would not know what it was saying; or, to continue the former figure, we would say that the child's mind could not digest it. Nor would it become a part of the child's mind. This would not be knowledge, and as the feast of brickbats was injurious to the body, so would this be injurious to the mind. What is not understood is a burden to the mind, and prevents mental growth. To require pupils to memorize the expressions of knowledge I would consider absurd. To teach knowledge without its expression would not be a very good way either. On that head I would say that no pupil has entirely mastered any subject till he can tell it himself. What more is desired? We should not attempt to teach pupils what they are not able to understand. I know an antiquated unmarried female (an old maid) who had sense enough to know that a class of young girls could not understand Mental Philosophy; but she didn't have sense enough to know that she should not have attempted to teach it to them. The girls were required to memorize the whole book. They knew no more of the subject than so many parrots. I know a man who had learned a whole grammar by heart—an accomplishment of which he felt very proud. "Why," said he, "grammar was the easiest thing in the world for John and I." I remarked that "for John and I" was not very good grammar, and asked him to give the rule for prepositions; in an instant came "a noun or a pronoun used as the object of a preposition, must be in the objective case." "But," said he, "I cannot see what that rule has to do with "for John and I." Here was a man to whom an entire grammar was a feast of brickbats. He knew no more about it than a phonograph. There are thousands just like him. Now we come to the defense of our story. I promised to prove by example and argument that it was true.

Here is a grammar written by the president of West Virginia College. That he understands the subject you can determine from the book itself if you can understand it. The author calls it a Scientific Grammar, because of a lot of foot-and-a-half words. All other grammars are trash, foolish and false, thinks the author. It is considered by him simple enough for beginners. He directs the teacher to have his classes memorize the order, the definitions, the rules and the index. After that the teacher is to use his own judgment. I would use my own judgment first and would do so as did the pupils of Optimus—have a bonfire of the whole business. The subject is first defined: "Grammar is that part of philology which relates to correctness in the formation of words, sentences, verses and stanzas." Quite an easy thing to commit if you know nothing about the subject. Try it. I will not weary you with extracts, but will say that in the first four pages there are 59 definitions to be learned by heart. Words of 3, 4, and 5 syllables are frequent. It has, by count, 13 kinds of nouns and 13 long definitions; 7 kinds of conjunctions with as many definitions; 7 kinds of interjections, such as inarticulate and contemptuous. It has periphrastic, periphrastic ascending and periphrastic descending comparison. It has 29 kinds of sentences and 29 hard definitions. Here is something so plain that he who runs may read: "The Compound Indefinite Tense of a Verb is the aggregate of its Compound Indefinite Forms." Notice this: *His refusing to apologize was proof that an insult was intended.* This sentence is complicate, simple, co-mixed, secondary, copulative, neuter, affirmative, positive." This is also pretty good on a short sentence: "Thomas and William refused to go." This sentence is "complicate, complex, subjective, co-predicative, secondary." I impose on your patience a little more, but this time for the benefit of the printer. "The system of punctuation," says the author, "though comprised in a few pages, is more comprehensive and infinitely more practical and correct than any other grammar whatever. It is adequate to the wants of the printer, and will, it is hoped, bring something like order out of the *existing chaos* in that department." Everything you will see is as clear as a whistle. "Use the colon to separate a prospective sentence from its consequent; use the semicolon to separate the principal members of a double or triple compact sentence; use the comma to separate the members of a close sentence when it is complex, complicate or reversed." Remember, Mr. Printer, that these rules come in the beginning of the book without any explanation of terms. Remember, also, that they are to be memorized by beginners in grammar. If you should have any trouble to commit them, mark yourself down, in the biggest kind of type, an *Ass*. If you do not understand them after you have committed them, hire a sign painter to write you down an ass. Why not make a long story short? I counted 1009 definitions from the beginning of the book to page 206. There are a hundred rules or more. Here are a few of the favorite words: Heterography, Hypothetical, Ablative, Frequentation, Reduplication, Adlative, Genus, Genera, Homogeneous, Heterogeneous. Just think what a mess there is here. Would you like to learn by heart all these rules and definitions? If you have a child, would you be willing to have it become a sacrifice? Is not this a worse book than the Opusmagnum? The pupil is to fill his mind with a great lot of indigestible matter, and to remain forever ignorant of the beautiful and useful subject of grammar. I have here another grammar known as being one of the simplest. It begins with: "Grammar is the science which teaches how to speak and write correctly." The definition is false to begin with; and I never knew a boy or girl beginning the study of grammar to whom it meant more than would "Manin aeide Thea Palaradeo Achilaos." I have known men, who, after learning definitions for years, could not tell you what grammar is, unless in the language found at the beginning of the book, and when asked to explain it could not. This grammar, so all the rest, is filled with definitions and rules to be learned by heart. Why will we pester children with things which teach them nothing, with things they *cannot* understand and which dwarf their minds. All the teachers who do not require their pupils to memorize rules and definitions will please hold up their hands. All I have said of grammar is true of geography. Why do pupils dread the descriptive and historical—the most interesting part of geography—and like the dry and almost uninstructive map questions? Simply because they understand the latter, while they do not the former, and must commit the former to memory in order to make a recitation. I know of a number of instances where pupils were "kept in" because they could not say their geography lesson; but upon being questioned afterwards they knew nothing about that for which they were "kept in." A feast of brickbats you say! When a pupil repeats "Geography is a description of the earth's surface," teachers generally take it that he understands it, while in most cases it is not more for him than a meaningless jingle of words. I would like to give a few examples here. Every boy and girl in the county who have studied arithmetic will say upon being asked, that "arithmetic is the science of numbers and the art of computation." If you think this is for them more than a jingle of words, ask them to explain it for you. It does not add a bit to their knowledge of the subject, and why should they have been required to waste time in learning it? A knowledge of arithmetic based on definitions and rules memorized is soon forgotten. We are getting nearer right on this matter of arithmetic than on any other branch. Why do our boys and girls know so little of history? This, to them, is the dryest study. Here there is no let up. They do not understand it, and in order to make a good recitation and get a *good mark* they must learn it by heart. It has been often shown that they know no more of the subject than an automaton. Boys and girls are fond of stories, and remember them. History should be a very interesting story to them. To ask a pupil to memorize definitions, you ask him to do what the author has not done. If the pupil does not know the definitions you call him ignorant of the subject. What would you call the author? To ask a pupil to learn definitions is just as foolish as it was for Optimus to ask his boys to learn those horrid definitions in the Opusmagnum. No matter how simple a definition is, it teaches nothing unless the pupil knows from experience or from previous instruction all there is in it. A definition then, you see, is the last thing arrived at in the investigation of any subject. But we teachers and the book-makers expect the pupil to begin where wise men have finished. How absurd! If I want to teach a boy what an ax is I show him one. If I want him to become skillful in handling it I have him use it. All the definitions you could frame would not give him an adequate idea of an ax. All the rules you could formulate would not make him a skillful axman. If I want to teach a boy addition I show him. All the definitions can't teach it to him. If I want him to become an expert adder I put him to adding. All the directions you could give would only confuse him. I would teach all things in this way and the pupil, I venture to say, who learns a subject thus, will give you rules and definitions of his own, equal to any you can find in books. How many are there who return from school to their father's house and when asked what they can do, reply "repeat definitions." What do you know in grammar? "I can repeat all the definitions and rules." What in geography? "Definitions." What in arithmetic? "Rules and definitions." What in history? "I know nothing about it. It is a hard study. As soon as I learned one lesson I was sure to forget the preceding one." How many are there who, when asked what these things mean, reply with the boy in the story, "Lord, I know not. How many are there who have been out of school 5 years and have forgotten the definitions they spent 12 in learning? Their name is legion.

THE ILL-FATED STEAMER.

THE STORY TOLD BY THREE SURVIVING PASSENGERS.

HALIFAX, April 6.—The three surviving passengers of the Daniel Steinmann are now in this city. They state that the vessel struck lightly twice and the captain then summoned everybody on deck, directing them to prepare to enter the life boats if it should become necessary to do so. One boat was launched and all made a rush for it, though good discipline was maintained among the ship's crew. The boat was well filled and attached to the steamer by a rope. When those on board the steamer were about cutting the rope the vessel suddenly went down, dragging the boat and its unfortunate occupants with her. The boat, it was noticed, turned over, and every person in it was thrown out and drowned. When the stern of the vessel sank, the cries and screams of the women and children were heartrending for a few minutes. Capt. Schoonhoven made his way up the fore rigging. Two men caught the rigging of the mainmast and endeavored to climb along the stay between the heads of the masts, and in the perilous undertaking one of them lost his grip and was washed away. The other, John Neiderman, succeeded by his desperate efforts, in the course of which his legs were seized by some one then drowning, in reaching the fore rigging when he was about exhausted, and pulled into a comparatively safe position above him on the mast. One of the wire uplifts of the foretop-gallant yard was broken, and this gave play to the yard, which worked back and forth with the action of the waves and threatened to tear the mast, the motion making the mast quiver and crash alarmingly. The captain feared that he would be obliged to abandon his dangerous refuge and take to the water and pulled off his boots. The two unfortunates from time to time cried out together for help but the roar of the wind and water drowned their feeble voices, so that even if assistance had been at hand it is doubtful if they could have been heard. They were doomed to painfully watch the passing minutes and hours until the light of day broke upon their despairing eyes. In this dismal watch they could feel that the vessel was drifting nearer to Sombro Island. To add to the horror of their situation they saw blue light burning on the shore and signals to guide the boats to safety, while conscious that they were beyond assistance or relief. At last daylight appeared, and the look out on the island noticed one man in the rigging, and then the head of another appeared from behind the mast. Soon after a boat put out from the cove manned by five men, who approached them. The captain was by this time so benumbed that his companion, Neiderman, had to use force to disengage him from the spar and assist him into the boat. He then followed and both were landed and taken to the lighthouse. Eleven bodies so far have been recovered from the wreck of the Daniel Steinman, two of them young girls.

A. T. STEWART'S BODY.

CONFESSION OF THE MAN WHO ATTEMPTED TO PLUNDER PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S TOMB.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* publishes an interview with an unnamed detective who claims that in the summer and fall of 1882 Chief of Police McGarigle, of Chicago, and two or three detectives held negotiations with the notorious crook Lewis C. Sweigels, then serving a term for robbery in the Chester, Ill., penitentiary under an assumed name. Sweigels, who was known to be a professional grave robber and was concerned in the attempt to rob the grave of President Lincoln, told a consistent story of the robbery of A. T. Stewart's grave by himself, Larry Gavin and a man named Koffe, keeper of a saloon in Fourteenth Street, New York.

Sweigels promised to restore the body only on condition of his pardon from the penitentiary and receiving a part of the reward. His pardon was secured and, according to the detective's story, a syndicate with a capital of $10,000 was formed, which included McGarigle, Detective Chapin and Lansing and E. J. Lehman, all of Chicago, for the purpose of working up the case and securing the reward of $100,000 offered by Judge Hilton for the return of Mr. Stewart's remains; that two or three visits were made to New York, and that negotiations were conducted through Mrs. Johnson, a female detective of New York, and at one time connected with the Chicago force; that Inspector Byrne, of New York, became offended because he was not consulted after the first visit; that the remains were finally returned upon the payment of $25,000 by Judge Hilton, as an evidence of which Sweigels had plenty of money about that time.

Interviews with McGarigle and the detectives are also published. They deny the formation of a syndicate to work on the case. McGarigle admits the general details of the story, including Sweigels' pardon and the subsequent negotiations in New York, but says that they finally became disgusted with Sweigels because he trifled with them, claiming that the daughter of the expressman who carried the remains to the place where they were buried instigated her father to secretly remove them to another spot, unknown to Sweigels. The latter claimed that he had been intimate with this woman, but could obtain no information from her as to the whereabouts of the body. McGarigle says he became convinced that this was merely a trick of Sweigels so secure a pardon, and that the negotiations were broken off before the remains were returned, and never resumed.

ITEMS.

Mrs. Blaine is tall and not slim, and she is grave and dignified in manner. Born in New England and well educated, she met Mr. Blaine in Kentucky, and was his first love.

The broadside from Curtis in *Harper's Weekly*, declaring that sure defeat awaits the Republican party should it nominate Blaine, fell like a thunder bolt from a clear sky, stunning and stupefying the leaders who expected help instead of opposition from that quarter.

J. E. Darham, Esq., who during the past year has represented the Penn Mutual life insurance company as general agent with signal success in the Lehigh valley, has been transferred to Williamsport. His headquarters and office will be with B. S. Bentley, Esq., attorney-at-law, who will also be interested with Mr. Durham in the management of his district—Northern Central Pennsylvania.

According to the *Times*, of Philadelphia, a platform to which is embodied in the following brief space: "A revenue to meet the expenses of the government administered, and scrupulously honestly, and scrupulously maintain the National credit, with just discriminations in favor of general productive industries and against every form of monopoly."

HALF MAN, HALF WOMAN.—A person who attracted much attention from the fact that a fine black moustache bloomed on the upper lip, while the body was attired in female apparel, arrived at Castle Garden, New York Sunday on the steamer Elbe. A brother of the person said; "His name is Frederick Ross, and he was born in Dantzic, Prussia. Since the day Fred was born he has never spoken a word, nor can he understand anything that is said to him. He can hear, however, where an ordinary person cannot, and has often signified to us that a person was approaching whose footsteps we could not hear for some minutes afterwards." Fred is a repulsive looking being, with large, bony and horribly maimed hands, while his feet are exceedingly small and well-shapen. His mother, who accompanied her two sons is a healthy well-formed woman, and seems to admire her unfortunate son. In Prussia Fred attained fame for his graceful dancing, and the ladies frequently over-looked his horrible deformity in order to dance with him. The party are bound for Detroit, where the father resides in good circumstances.

A Husband's Crime.

HE IS CHARGED WITH AND CONFESSES TO MURDERING HIS WIFE.

ALTOONA, Pa., April 7.—Mrs. Dr. L. U. Beach, the wife of a prominent physician, was discovered in a room at her residence this morning with her head cut almost from her body. An investigation developed circumstances of so suspicious a character that the doctor has been arrested. It is said that he has already admitted to a member of the family that he committed the deed. Two large knives and a cleaver used for amputation purposes were found beside the victim. The coroner's jury found that Mrs. Beach came to her death at the hands of her husband, and the doctor was accordingly remanded to jail. He admitted that he killed his wife, and wants to be hung or shot. Since his arrest he tried to borrow a knife, and on being refused, asked for a pin, which was also refused, as it is believed he intends to commit suicide. He was received into the Lutheran church only yesterday morning, and partook of communion. It is generally believed that he is insane. The inquest developed the fact that the couple did not live happily together. The woman, who was about forty years old, had been married twice before, her last husband having been shot and killed by a desperado two years ago. She married Dr. Beach a year ago. The doctor, who is of German birth and forty years old, had a lucrative practice here. When he gave the alarm he went to his brother-in-law's house and told him he had murdered his wife. The room where the murdered woman was found shows evidence of a severe struggle, and the victim's hands were much hacked by clutching the knife used by her murderer. Her head was held to her body by only about half an inch of flesh. The doctor's socks and underclothing were found and showed many blood stains.

Judge Woodward, at Wilkesbarre, has decided that the publishers of the *Wyoming Valley Sentinel* may copy from the court records the names of signers to license petitions. The decision is said to have caused considerable excitement

Expert fishermen say that the winter has been favorable to bass, and that they will be plenty the coming season.

An Incident of Grant's Administration.

Washington Letter to Boston Herald.

When General Grant was inaugurated president, after his first election, it is said that a few families who had long ruled Washington society combined to exclude the new comers from their circle. The official families were to be recognized as officials, but socially they were to be ostracised. The alleged cause for this sentence of banishment was the fact that the President had once been a tanner, and had frequently been seen driving a cart in the streets of St. Louis. A brilliant ball was given by one of the leaders of fashion, to which none of the new comers were invited, and the hostess took occasion to observe to a foreign minister who was present: "We may have to accept tradesmen and mechanics as our rulers, but we are not obliged to associate with them." The remark was repeated widely, A few days later a paper was privately circulated, bearing the names of nearly all the American guests at the dinner, with an appended note of their origin, as "Mrs. A, daughter of a blacksmith;" "Mrs. B, granddaughter of a horse-jockey;" "Mr. C made his money by swindling the Sioux," etc., etc. The act was that of a vulgar and malignant nature. But no one can deny that the punishment was deserved.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

Town of Bloomsburg for the year ending with March 31st 1884.

Showing indebtedness etc., of the Town of Bloomsburg, for the year ending March 1884, made in accordance with the Act of Assembly of April 12th, 1875, en filed "A supplement of an Act to regulate the manner of indebtedness of municipalities, to provide for the redemption of the same, and to impose penalties for the illegal increase thereof.

Prepared and published by the corporate authorities of said Town.

FUNDED DEBT.

Bonds due	Aug 1, 1883	$ 140 00	
"	" Jan 1, 1884	100 00	
"	" Feb 1, "	700 00	
"	" Aug 1, "	1000 00	
"	" Jan 1, 1885	200 00	
"	" Feb 1, "	200 00	
"	" Aug 1, "	1000 00	
"	" Jan 1, 1886	300 00	
"	" Feb 1, "	700 00	
"	" Aug 1, "	780 00	
"	" Jan 1, 1887	700 00	
"	" Feb 1, "	500 00	
"	" Aug 1, "	800 00	
"	" Jan 1, 1888	600 00	
"	" Feb 1, "	500 00	
"	" Aug 1, "	320 00	
"	" Aug 1, 1889	320 00	
"	" " 1890	320 00	
"	" " 1891	340 00	
"	" " 1892	360 00	
"	" " 1893	380 00	
"	" " 1894	400 00	
"	" " 1895	400 00	
"	" " 1896	420 00	
"	" " 1897	440 00	
"	" " 1898	460 00	
"	" " 1899	240 00	
Total Funded Debt			$ 18 320 00

With interest on $140—from Aug. 1st 1883, and upon $13180—from Feb. 1, 1884.

VALUATION OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN 1883.

Real Estate	$ 694705 00	
Personal property	19 40 00	
Occupations	9476 00	
Total valuation	$ 809 65 00	
2 per cent of above valuation.	16109 10	

ASSETS.

Balance of tax due on duplicate of 1882	69 65	
Balance of tax due on duplicate of 1883	1187 22	
Due from sundry persons on account	5 46	
Due from Wm. Webbs Est on Mkt St opening	25 00	
Due from Normal school on Sewerage	508 28	
Due from Columbia Co. on Sewerage	250 00	
Balance in hands of Treasurer	53 64	
Total amount of assets		$ 2090 25

LIABILITIES.

Orders outstanding	$ 2583 09	
Coupons "	6 00	
J Karns Judgment for injury to leg	416 66	
Costs on said judgment	48 88	$ 3054 63
Excess of liabilities over the assets		$ 964 38

Newton Boone Collector for 1882.

DR.

To bal of dup of 1882	$ 424 30

CR.

By amt paid Wm Chrisman Treas	363 65
Balance due	$ 60 65

Newton Boone Collector of 1883

DR.

To amt of dup for 1883	$ 2617 94

CR.

By amount paid Wm. Chrisman Treasurer	1430 72
Balance due	$ 1187 22

Wm. Chrisman Treas for 1883 in account with the Town of Bloomsburg.

DR.

To amt of tax roll of 1883	$ 1713 97
To bal in Treas hands as per statement of 1882	143 27
To amt from N Boone collector of 1882	361 65
To amt from N Boone collector of 1883	1430 72
To amt collected from State tax on bonds	66 02
To amt from S C Greasy rent of Town Park for 1882	30 00
To amt from G A Herring being amt collected as fines, licenses &c.	40 00
To amt rec'd from Col Co on Sewerage	750 00
To amt from J C Rutter damage from opening Market street	15 00
To amt from G W Sterner 2 yrs rent of Town Park & interest	59 49
To amt from E. W. M. Low removing snow	75
To amt from Wm Chrisman hauling earth	1 00
To amt from S Neyhart hauling earth	50
To amt from Co tes Robbins h uling earth	3 20
To amt from Henry Clark haul g earth	1 70
To amt from Richard Jones hauling earth	1 70
To amt from Wm Krickbaum hauling earth	1 00
To amt from Co. E, er removing ashes	1 50
To amt from Wm Swinterseon for breaking street lamp	2 00
	$ 10042 89
Wm Chrisman Treas	
By amt of dup N Boone Col of 1883 being uncollected by Treas on tax roll of 1883	$ 2617 94
By bonds paid during year, viz:	
No 13 $ 140 00	
" 41 200 00	
" 42 200 00	
" 60 300 00	$ 940 00
By state tax on loans	52 12
By interest coupons paid during year	894 80
By orders paid during the year	8374 18
By Treas commission	109 21
By bal in Treas hands	53 64 $ 10042 89

RECEIPTS.

Bal in Treas hands as per statement of 1882	$ 143 27	
Amount collected by Trs on tax roll of 1883	4513 73	
Amt from N Boone Col of 1882	362 65	
Amt from N Boone Col of 1883	1430 72	
Amt state tax collected on bonds	66 02	
Amt S C Greasy park rent for 1882	30 00	
Amt G A Herring collected as fines, licenses etc	40 00	
Amt Col Co on sewerage	750 00	
Amt J C Rutter damage for opening Mkt St	15 00	
Amt G W Sterner 2 yrs rent of Town Park with interest	59 49	
Amt from miscellaneous sources	12 47	$ 7494 35
Amt of outstanding orders, less outstanding orders of 1883, to equal expenditures		1799 59
Total amount		$ 9293 94

EXPENDITURES.

HIGHWAY.

Nathan Bomboy St Com for March 1883	$ 13 13	
C R Housel St Com to March 1884	365 80	
Sundry persons for labor team, repair of tools and material	1689 70	$ 2068 63

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

J J Brower, rent to Friendship Co to April 1883	$ 30 00	
C A Prentis for repair on H & L hose carriage	2 50	
R H & Co for truck, ladders, hooks, chains, ropes etc	167 87	
Columbia Co rent of old jail stable to April 1883	20 00	
G M & J K Lockard for H & L pole	1 00	
Darrow & Turner for hose oiler & oil	93 75	
Wm Chrisman for transportation of oil & oiler	1 46	
W G Rhodomoyer for oiling leather hose	6 00	
W C Evans for making troughs for hose	5 56	
Isaiah Hagenbuch rent Friendship Co to June 1884	30 00	
I W Hartman rent to R H & Co to April 1884	30 00	
Harman & Hassert for lumber & bolts for hose carriage	8 34	$ 396 18

CONSTABLE AND POLICE.

B B Freas police service for March 1883	$ 7 00	
M C Woodward, Town Constable	123 96	
S W Stunt, chief police	63 00	
Sundry persons police duty	31 50	$225 46

SEWERAGE.

C R Housel for services Superintendent	$ 43 75	
Sundry persons for digging & filling	1071 56	
Samuel Neyhard engineer & assistant	131 25	
James McCormick for laying sewer pipe	51 23	
Layton Runyan Co cement	57 50	
Moyer Bros cement	3 40	
C B Brockway for acknowledgement of releases	1 75	
G A Herring telegrams etc	1 20	
Samuel Trump for hauling sewer pipe	18 97	
C C Gallignan, terra cotta corking etc	3 27	
F P Billmeyer lanterns, pail dipper etc	2 79	
Wm Chrisman Treas freight on sewer pipe	138 84	1534 84

MISCELLANEOUS.

D Hall for removing bodies from Episcopal burying ground	$ 124 20	
G B Elwell rent Council room from Jan 1883 to Jan 1884	60 00	
Rosemont Cemetery Co for lot, digging graves deed etc	27 75	
Bloomsburg Water Co for water rent & fire hydrants	849 78	
Bloomsburg Gas Co for use of gas in 42 posts & repairs	932 10	
A L Fritz service as secretary	180 00	
U H Ent Stiff fees in No 2 May T 80 No 1 Feb T 83	6 50	
G M & J K Lockard, coal for lockup	2 04	
John Jones for water trough at East & Main Streets	5 00	
J H Maize, oaths of council for 1882 & 1883	3 50	
F D Dentler, C R Housel & T Webb, auditors for 1883	9 00	
Columbian, Sentinel and Republican, publishing statement 1882	45 00	
Samuel Neyhard town surveyor	73 75	
Reuben Hess for hauling cinder on river bank	23 30	
Daniel Bryfogle for hauling cin on river bank	5 85	
G M Hughes for hauling cin on river bank	23 44	
Thomas Chrisman hauling cin river bank	31 50	
Samuel Trump witness fee in No 1 Feb T 83	1 50	
Wm Krickbaum prot fee in No 1 Feb T 1883	9 50	
E H Ikeler atty fee in No 1 Feb F 83	100 00	
Moyer Bros, rent of lockup from June 1882 to June 1883	20 00	
D R Coffman, serving notices of appeal	10 00	
John C Rutter attending small pox patients in 1881	132 00	
C M Vandersice for printing tax notices ordinance etc	22 00	
Elwell & Bittenbender for tax book, advertising ordinance etc	16 65	
G A Clark stationery from April 1881 to Aug 1883	15 50	
C G Barkley for service as solicitor from Feb 83	200 00	
Mrs Baker cleaning council room	2 10	
S N Walker, for service as stenographer in Karns case	10 00	
W J Corell for hall rack	5 00	
A L Fritz postage stamps, telegrams etc	2 08	
Thomas Vannata repairing town pump	3 00	
Moyer Bros. lanterns, globes, burners, etc	2 52	
W C Evans for pole	1 00	
Lafayette Fuller for taking tramps to lockup and shooting dog	3 00	$ 2958 46
Total amt of orders issued during year		$ 7178 57

OTHER DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid State tax on Bonds	$ 52 72	
Bonds redeemed	940 00	
Paid interest, coupons, during year	894 80	
Treas commission	109 21	
Amount in hands of Trs	53 64	2050 37
Total amt of expenditures		$ 9228 94

Attest:
A. L. FRITZ, Sec. G. A. HERRING, President of Town Council.

We the undersigned auditors of the Town of Bloomsburg met on Tuesday March 25th A. D., 1884, and do hereby certify that we examined the foregoing accounts and statements and find them correct and do approve the same.

CHARLES R. HOUSEL,
FRANK D. DENTLER } Auditors.
THOS. WEBB,

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Mary Osman by her next friend, E. M. Tewksbury vs. John Osman. Ur libel in divorce.

To John Osman, respondent above named:

Whereas upon the libel of the said Mary Osman a subpoena was issued out of the said Court commanding you to be and appear at the next regular term of said Court to show cause why the said libelant should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony contracted with you; and whereas upon return of said subpoena due proof was made that you could not be found in the bailwick of the Sheriff of said county, whereupon an *alias* subpoena was awarded by said Court commanding you to appear at the then next term of said Court to answer as aforesaid, to which the same return was made by the Sheriff. You are therefore required to be and appear on the first day of the next term of said Court to be held at Bloomsburg for said county on the first Monday of May, A. D. 1884, to answer said complaint.

JOHN MOURER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
February 1884.
C. W. Miller, Atty. March 21

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF SUSANNAH RUMBLE, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Susannah Rumble, late of Beaver township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.

LEVI MICHAEL,
Administrator,
Millin X Roads.
3-14-6w*

ATTENTION

FARMERS

THE PLACE FOR ALL REPAIRS.

Harman & Hassert

Are the sole dealers in the Celebrated

OSBORNE

SELF-BINDING

HARVESTERS,

Combined and Independent Reapers and Mowing Machines. All repairs for any of these machines

Constantly on Hand,

both of the Old Style and Late Patterns.

Repairing of any other Reapers, Mowers, Threshers, Grain Drills and general farming implements

PROMPTLY

Attended To.

Keep constantly in Stock a full line of Knives, Sections and Rivets for all kinds of Harvesting Machines.

Prompt attention given to repairing Steam Engines, Saw & Grist Mill Machinery, Shafting, Pulleys, &c.

Sole Agents for Hancock Inspirators.

Sole Agents for Judson Valve Governor.

Keep constantly on hand all kinds of Steam Guages, Water Guages, Glass Tubes, Valves, Cocks, Steam and Gas pipes and fittings.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

Harman & Hassert,

East Street,

Near L. & B. Railroad

Bloomsburg, Pa.

AT

I. W. HARTMAN & SON'S

STORES

YOU CAN BUY

Good Unbleached Muslin 4-4 for 6½ cents per yard.
Best heavy unbleached Muslin 4-4 for 7½ cents per yard.
" fine unbleached Muslin 4-4 for 7½ cents per yard.
Good bleached Muslin 4-4 for 9 cents per yard.
Best dark Spring Prints for 6 cents per yard.
" Merrimack Shirting Prints for 5 cents per yard.
" Ginghams from 8 cents to 10 cents per yard.
" line of Seersuckers, Chambrays, Cheviots, Cambrics, &c., for warm weather dresses. Cheap worsted Dress Goods from 10 cents to 25 cents per yard. Black and colored Cashmeres from 25 cents to 1.00 per yard. Extra good Black Silk for $1.00, $1.15, $1.25 per yard. A full line of Dark and Spring shades of Dress Cloths made at Bloomsburg Woolen Mills. Extra Good Linen Damask for 75 cents per yard; Good Table Linens for 25, 37½, 50, and 60 cents per yard; Best Linen Napkins for $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 per dozen; Extra Linen Towels for 50 cents per pair; Lace Curtains for 15 cents per yard to $6.00 per pair; Ready-Made Curtains, on rollers, for 50 cents apiece; Linen and Lace Collars from 10 cents to $1.00 apiece; Lisle Thread Gloves 20, 25, 35, 50 cents and up; Black and Colored Silk Gloves for 50 cents per pair; Black Kid Gloves, 5 hook, $1.00 a pair; Colored Kid Gloves, warranted, 5 hook, $1.00 a pair; Hamburg Embroideries ½ last year's prices; Linen Torchon Edgings from 32 cents to $1.25 per dozen yards; Children's cotton Hose 10 to 75 cents a pair; Misses' cotton hose 12½ to 75 cents a pair; Ladies' cotton hose 12½c to $1.00 a pair. Easter Cards, Birthday Cards, Writing Papers and Envelopes, Stationery sundries in great variety; H. M. Smith & Co's. Gold Pens; Germantown Wools, Zephyrs, Crewels and Saxony Wools. Colored Band Chamber Sets 3.75, 4.00, 5.00, 7.00, 8.00. Best Queensware Tea Sets, 3.00. Everything in Queensware, Glassware, at the lowest prices.

ALL PRICES GUARANTEED, BY

I. W. HARTMAN & SON.

BLOOMSBURG,

PENN'A.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF

FINE CLOTHING

THEN GO TO

EVANS & EYER,

—MERCHANT TAILORS,—

COR. OF MAIN AND IRON STREETS,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

50 Styles of Men's Pantings,

50 Styles Men's Suitings,

Ready-Made Clothing for

MEN, YOUTH'S & BOYS.

—OR—

Large Assortment of Children's Clothing,

Sole Dealers in Cluett Bro. & Co's., celebrated

MONARCH SHIRTS,

AND CROWN COLLARS AND CUFFS.

Full Line of White Shirts, Percalle Shirts, Bicycle Shirts, (lace fronts) New Spring Styles of Neck Ties, &c.
In their department for Hats they have the

Fedora, Rover, Planter,

and many new Styles in Stiff Hats for Men and Youths.

EVANS & EYER,

Cor. of Main and Iron Streets,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1884.

Correct Railroad Time Table.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:36 a. m.	11:45 a. m.
4:09 p. m.	6:13 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:27 a. m.	8:25 a. m.
10:32 a. m.	11:52 a. m.
6:36 p. m.	4:36 p. m.

The 11:45 train south connects with the Philadelphia & Reading at Rupert, and with the Northern Central at Northumberland.

The 8:25 a. m. train connects at Northumberland with the 9:25 train on Pennsylvania road, reaching Philadelphia at 3:15 p. m.

The 11:45 train connects with Philadelphia and Reading road at Rupert at 1:15 reaching Philadelphia at 6:00 p. m.

The 1:45 train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 1:45, reaching Philadelphia at 7:25 p. m.

The 4:30 p. m. train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 8:05 p. m., and reaches Philadelphia at 3:05 a. m.

—o—

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:41 a. m.	12:01 p. m.
6:31 p. m.	7:07 p. m.

Notice to Correspondents.

In order to save many communications from the waste basket we make the following suggestions to local correspondents: Use only one side of the sheet, and write as plain as possible; give only the local news that is of some interest to the community, such as accidents, improvements, marriages, deaths, matter relating to schools and churches, business enterprises, changes of residence, and the like. What appear to be jokes at the expense of others, and personal mention giving only one name or initials or a nickname, will not be printed under any circumstances. Such items often give offense, though none may be intended. The full name of the writer must always be given, but will not be printed unless requested. tf

Public Sales.

All those having public sale bills printed at this office will receive a notice under this heading, free of charge. The notice will remain standing until the day of sale.

W. S. Hess, administrator of George Kelchner, deceased, will sell a valuable timber tract of 415 acres, on Saturday, April 19th, 1884.

For Sale.

Several town properties, good location, brick or frame.

About 25 acres of land in Hemlock township, partly cleared, balance well timbered.

A farm of about 80 acres in Scott twp.

For terms and particulars apply to Geo. E. Elwell, Bloomsburg, Pa. feb. 29-tf.

Personal.

Miss Annie Jamison is spending her Easter vacation at home.

Mrs. M. E. Ent and daughter went to Philadelphia the first of the week.

Alfred McHenry, the Benton merchant, is in the city this week buying new goods.

Mrs. M. F. Eyerly went to Bethlehem on Wednesday to visit friends and spend Easter.

Mr. John Stock, business manager of the *Sunday Breakfast Table*, Williamsport, was in town on Tuesday, looking after the interests of his paper.

Prof. G. E. Wilbur will soon move into the house on the corner of Third and West streets, recently occupied by J. S. Sterner.

F. P. Drinker and William Hart took a trip to the North Mountain this week, prospecting for ore.

W. L. Manning left last week for Rochester N. Y. He will return about May 1st for his family, and remove permanently to the above place.

Quite a delegation started for Allentown on Tuesday to attend the State Convention. The party embraced B. F. Fruit, C. G. Barkley, substitute for Dr. Megargell, and William Rhodamoyer, delegates, with a body guard consisting of W. R. Tubbs, Col. Jamison, R. Buckingham, G. A. Clark, William Kramer and David Lowenberg.

FOR SALE.—A set of tinner's tools, apply to I. R. Rupert Bloomsburg, Pa. tf

E. B. May had his hand crushed at the planing mill on Wednesday.

Lilley & Sleppy have over one hundred different styles of wall paper.

Rev. D. J. R. Strayer is expected to preach in the Baptist church next Sunday morning and evening.

J. Saltzer, Main St., Bloomsburg, has one new platform spring wagon, 2 seats, pole and shafts, for sale.

H. J. Clark is fitting up a new store room on Main street, at the stand recently vacated by C. E. Savage.

Everybody says Lilley & Sleppy are selling goods cheaper than anybody in the county.

Mrs. Samuel Seybert of Orange township, died on Wednesday evening, aged about 60 years.

Go West via. Pennsylvania railroad. All changes made in Union depots. No omnibus transfers. W. C. McKINNEY, Ag't.

Buy your Easter cards at the COLUMBIAN store, where they can be found in great variety. Beautiful fringed cards from 5 cents up.

J. C. Brown was elected a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, by the conference held at Hazleton last week.

Charles G. Barkley and R. Buckingham have entered into partnership in the practice of law. Mr. Buckingham moved to the offices of Mr. Barkley the first instant.

E. A. Rawlings waited upon his numerous customers on Saturday last with a handsome new market wagon, new horse and harness. It was a fine turnout. The wagon is one of M. C. Sloan & Bro's. make.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Benton for quarter ending, March 31, 1884. Rev. R. Carpenter, Samuel Waldner, C. W. Yost, W. B. McHenry, S. W. Spencer and James Caine.

The Law Library has recently received an addition of all the Massachusetts State Reports. There are 130 volumes, bound two volumes to a book. The lawyers now have access to over 1000 law books in the Law Library, including the library of Judge Elwell.

Our complete stock of wall paper is proving a drawing card. Observers wondered what we were going to do with it when it was brought to us by wagon loads, but we have sold it so fast we were obliged to order again and have another invoice on the way. Call and we promise to please you. LILLEY & SLEPPY

We have just finished a large job for the Masonic Fraternity. It is 1000 volumes of the History of the Scottish Rite, and the By-laws of the several lodges. The book contains 102 pages, is printed on fine heavy paper, and bound in purple cloth. It was worked off in 32 page forms. Mr. C. K. Francis of this town is the compiler.

Guava.

Miss Miranda Hess' school closed last Friday with a pleasant time to both teacher and pupils.

A. Laubach & Son are doing a brisk business in their store as they keep a full store and prices way down.

Mr. Curry Masteller who went west about three weeks ago has returned.

Mr. Charles Carpenter has moved his steam saw mill from this place to Jackson township.

There was a thunder shower passed over this place on the night of April 1st at about eleven o'clock in the evening. It was followed by wind and snow. O. P. Q.

No use going any further than Orangeville to buy your wall paper. Lilley & Sleppy can suit you in taste, quality and price.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The first of April, which is the customary settling-up time has past, and we must ask the indulgence of our patrons for a few words concerning our business. We are endeavoring to avoid public dunning through the paper, as much as possible, but it is sometimes absolutely necessary. Last week we sent out bills to nearly 200 subscribers who owe for one or more years' subscription, aggregating about $500. Those who have already responded will please accept our thanks, but there are many more that we hope to hear from very soon. Reader, if you have received a bill by mail please attend to the matter at once, either by calling in person, or by sending a check, post office order, or cash. We would not ask you for the money if it was not due, and needed by us. If you have not received a bill, this notice is not intended for you.

Everybody is crying "hard times"—we are doing first-class business. Why shouldn't people go and buy where they can buy the cheapest? We are bound to run our stock down so we will have room for Spring stock. Come early and take advantage of some bargains we are offering. LILLEY & SLEPPY.

Another Untruthful Report.

The Wilkesbarre Sunday *News Dealer* of last week contained an article headed "Riddled with Bullets. A Bloody Barroom Fight Growing out of a Game of Cards," dated Cole's Creek, Col. Co., April 4th, and marked *Special Correspondence*. It was, in substance, that four men named Davis, Mills, Royer and Williams on Sunday night a week, engaged in a game of poker at a tavern, and after a little the bets reached $500 a side. A dispute arose over the game, a quarrel ensued, the lights were extinguished, pistols were fired, and the four men hit, two of them dying and the other two being seriously injured.

All this will be news to the good people of Sugarloaf. So far as that place is concerned, or any other place in this vicinity, there is not a shadow of truth in the article. The fact is that the New York *Sun* contained a telegram dated Cole's Creek, Pa., which is not our Cole's Creek, and the *News Dealer* reprinted this telegram, added "Columbia County" to it, and imposed upon its readers by marking it *Special Correspondence*. We shall soon be compelled to class our Wilkesbarre contemporary with all other sensational newspapers that live and thrive on this sort of stuff, and which are not fit to be admitted into the households of respectable people.

Triumph, Paxton Mills, Banner and Superlative—roller process; Eclipse and "Sine qua non"—new process; and common flour, at F. P. Vanderslice's flour and feed store, Centre St. 1w*

Easter Services.

An early service will be held at St. Paul's Episcopal church next Sunday morning at 6 o'clock, when morning prayer will be read. Some time has been spent in the preparation of the music, which will be as follows:

Opening Responses.
Anthem—"Christ our Passover." *Millard.*
Gloria Patri—A flat ..... *Bialla.*
Te Deum—..... *Composed by the Organist.*
Jubilate Deo..... *Marsh.*
Apostles' Creed, intoned.
Hymn, 104—"Jesus lives, no longer now."

At ten o'clock services will begin with the Ante-Communion service, with sermon and Holy Communion. The following music will be rendered:

Anthem—"He is not here."..... *Millard.*
Kyrie Eleison, No. 1..... *Mendelssohn.*
" " No. 2..... *Poznanski.*
" " No. 3..... "
Gloria Tibi..... *Danks.*
Gloria Patri..... *Millard.*
Offertory Sentence.
Hymn 425, Alleluia Anthem... *H. Wilson.*
COMMUNION.
Trisagion ..... *Novello.*
Hymn 207.
Gloria in Excelsis ..... *Old Chant.*

The music at the early service will be the most elaborate.

Holy Week.

Services have been held every day this week in the Lutheran, Episcopal, and Roman Catholic churches. The first day of Holy Week which is familiarly known as Palm Sunday, has been variously termed. In the Lectionary of St Jerome and some other writers, it is called "Indulgence Sunday." In some parts of Europe and the east the day is also named "Hosanna Sunday." The far more common name, however, is "Palm Sunday." In the Sacramentary of St. Gregory it is called the "Sunday of the Palm Branches," and in that of St. Ambrose it receives the title of "The Sunday of the Olive branches." Chrysostom mentions the shaking of the palm branches as one of the customs of the day in a sermon for the Great Week. The object of this day's ceremonial observance is to commemorate the triumphant entry of Jesus Christ into the city of Jerusalem, as narrated in St. John's Gospel, xii chapter, when "the people took branches of palm trees and went forth to meet Him, and cried: Hosanna! Blessed is the King of Israel that cometh in the name of the Lord." In the Roman church the services consist of the Benediction and Procession of the Palms and the singing of the Passion of Jesus Christ. The Anglo-Catholic annotator of the Book of Common Prayer says that in the ancient English church the Benediction of Palms took place before the beginning of the Holy Communion. The form was precisely that of the Roman church of to-day, and "the custom," he says, "is still represented in some places by decking the church with willow branches on Palm Sunday, and almost everywhere by the country people bearing them in their hands as they walk out in the afternoon." As to the present custom of the Church of England, he says: "The distinguished characteristic of this day in the last week of our Lord's life is not represented in any of the Scriptures for the day, which are altogether occupied with our Lord's Passion. This arises from the change made in 1549, when the service for the benediction of the palms was set aside. This oversight is to be regretted, as there is clearly a connection between the usage of palm bearing and the Divine ritual, both of Sinai and the New Jerusalem."

Lilley & Sleppy's low prices are playing smash. Low prices are doing it.

Centre.

Most of the farmers have commenced ploughing.

Mr. Harvey Hess of Wapwallopen, spent Sunday with his parents.

Messrs. E. M. Ikeler of Millville, and A. W. Musgrave of Wellversville, took a drive to Centre Sunday last

Mr. A. W. Spear has employed an Indian boy of the Carlisle school as a farm hand. His name is Vincent Horse, and he comes from the Sioux tribe.

Mr. Joseph Geiger of Fishingcreek, moved to Centre last week.

Mr. John W. Kelchner started to school at Orangeville last Monday,

Addie Shaffer, son of William Shaffer, is slowly recovering from a protracted illness.

Messrs. E. & J. S. Hagenbuch are busily engaged in building just now.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year at the Hidlay Union Sunday school: Mr. J. H. Aikman, superintendent; Mr. W. H. Hess, assistant; Miss Lizzie Conner, secretary; Mr. W. E. Creasy and Miss Sadie Hagenbuch, librarians: Frank Creasy and Charles Hidlay, collectors.

Mr. C. E. Creasy started to school at the Normal, Monday morning.

ENTER NOUS.

Potatoes are scarce. Lilley & Sleppy don't want any, but any other kind of produce they will take.

Orangeville.

The streets through town are now in better condition than they have been for years, thanks to the energy of our efficient supervisor, E. B. Johnson. He has removed the mud from the roads and macadamized with stone in the low places.

The Academy opened on Monday last with a very flattering number in attendance. Prof. Heck's method of teaching and his well-known ability is commending itself to both parent and teacher.

Some of our young ladies are evidently dissatisfied with nature for not forming them men and are doing all they can to undo the evil by donning the coat, hat and breeches. Some three or four so dressed on Monday eve paraded the streets thinking they were having a gay time and themselves unknown. You were wrong, girls; the moon was too bright and the tronsers too tight to deceive observers. You had better drop it girls and stick to the petticoat.

A. M. Dewitt has purchased the stock of D. K. Sloan & Son and rented the room now occupied by them and will in future carry on the store business in that stand.

Some of our local politicians are greatly exercised over the selection of Brown of the *Republican* for conferee to the Republican convention, they saying the delegates from Columbia were instructed not to support him. This seems to be a mistake as they were not instructed to vote for any one. REFORM.

Lloyd Miller, living in Catawissa township, one mile from Bloom Ferry, has 2 colts to sell; 4 years old, safe and sound in every way. 4-4-2t

Town Organization.

The applications for borough charters made at the last term of our county court by Catawissa and Orangeville were unsuccessful mainly because of opposition by or on behalf of citizens of Catawissa and Orange townships, outside of the proposed boroughs. In each case a small township, in form of a shell or crescent, would have been left, surrounding in whole or in part, a new borough, upon which would fall increased expenses for local government. In brief, it was urged in opposition that within given limits offices would be greatly multiplied in number, with increased expenses for local organization and management. In the case of Catawissa it was computed that there would be but 78 resident land owners left in the township, if the borough should be erected, upon whom would rest the duty of maintaining about 30 miles of public roads, and from the character of the territory it was not likely that the population of the township would largely increase in future.

A dozen or fifteen years ago applications made to court for a borough charter for Bloomsburg were resisted upon similar grounds, and were rejected. There were difficulties about the limits of the proposed borough, and it was evident that by erecting the borough, Bloom township would be left in bad shape, with insufficient territory and population. All difficulty and question was, however, disposed of by the interposition of the Legislature, in the passage of the act "to define the limits and to organize the town of Bloomsburg," approved March 4th, 1870, which act, with its supplement of the following year, now constitutes the charter of the town.

The Bloomsburg plan of municipal organization is well adapted to such cases as those of Catawissa and Orangeville, for it admits of the inclusion of farm lands and outlying or detached settlements within the corporate limits, to the mutual advantage of town and country. For, as to town taxes, suburban property pays a two-thirds and farm land a half rate, while a tull rate is imposed upon property in the town proper. The practical result is, that the town proper gets more money for its treasury from the country districts than it expends for them, while the country districts pay less tax than they would pay if burdened with a separate township government.

This idea of the classification of property for local taxing purposes according to location and character is borrowed from Acts of Assembly relating to Philadelphia; it is not original in the Bloomsburg act, although it received by that act a new and interesting application. By means of it, thus applied, the whole of Bloom township was brought under a town government, and the experiment has resulted in successful administration for thirteen years.

The other features of our town charter, not found in the general borough laws, are believed to be wise and salutary. Among them may be mentioned: the plan for collecting the town taxes with promptness and virtually without expense to the town; the preparation, filing in court, and judicial approval of a town map; the representation of minorities in the town offices and particularly in the Council; the retention for the town of general laws relating to townships except so far as inconsistent with the charter, &c., &c. Of course, some of the provisions of the general borough laws are borrowed and incorporated in the Bloomsburg charter; but still, in material respects, in fact substantially, that charter embodies a new plan for local government.

If the plan of that charter is suited to such cases among villages as those of Catawissa and Orangeville, where it may be desirable to place a whole small township under a town organization, what is to hinder the Legislature from embodying the plan in a general permissive law—from enacting a statute which shall authorize town organizations under the general features of the plan, carefully revised and improved if thought proper, and made suitable and convenient for general use? If asked for, I suppose such general law might be easily secured.

April 10, 1884. C. R. BUCKALEW.

Fowlersville.

Since the removal of A. M. Bidleman to the south side of the river, we are left without music or a reporter, but the world must go on.

While plowing Monday Stephen Swank was taken with severe cramp, and when last heard from was in great misery.

Davy, the tailor, is very busy and contemplates building a new house during the summer.

"Aunt Sallie" Kelchner will not move to Berwick this spring as contemplated, but remain on her lot to the satisfaction of all her neighbors.

Edward Wagner's new barn on his mill property, is nearly completed, and adds greatly to the appearance of the place.

It bids fair to be lively at the upper mill this summer. J. L. Wolverton has hired Charles McHenry as miller, who, with his father, has been there the last week dressing up and putting things in order and started the mill Tuesday. They expect to keep the mill well stocked with grain, flour and chop. Mr. Wolverton came up on Monday and expects to open the store in a week or two. Hippensteel & Bower have moved their saw-mill within a few rods of the mill and will be ready to saw on Thursday. Addison Zimmerman has also moved in the neighborhood and will work in the shoe shop on the mill property.

Mr. Sloan, of Orangeville, drives a fine team through there every few days to the farm and back.

W. F. Bodine and wife, from Bloomsburg spent Sunday last here with his brother Rev. J. V. Bodine.

The schools have all closed and the children think they are having a good time.

The latest and last is a new store back at the "Knob." WANDERER.

FOR SALE.—A bay horse suitable for any kind of work, single or double; not afraid of the cars. You can have your choice of two. Weight 1050 and 1150 lbs.

HENRY S. REAY,
Rupert, Pa.

Council Proceedings.

BLOOMSBURG, April 7th 1884.

The President and members of the Town Council of the town of Bloomsburg, to-wit: Leonard B. Rupert, president; Isaiah Hagenbuch, Eli Jones, Charles A. Moyer, Wm. Rabb, C. B. Sterling and L. T. Sharpless members, who were elected on Tuesday, February 19th. 1884 for one year, met in the council room at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and oaths of office were duly administered according to law by John M. Clark, a justice of the peace in and for the town of Bloomsburg, county of Columbia. The President then made a few remarks in reference to the fine location of our town, its financial condition and the duties of the present council, after which on motion of Mr. Sterling and seconded by Mr. Sharpless council adjourned to meet this evening at 7 o'clock.

Pursuant to adjournment council met at 7 o'clock in the evening. L. B. Rupert, President, and all the members were present.

The President announced that the fixing of salaries and the appointment of officers for the ensuing year was in order.

L. T. Sharpless was chosen as secretary *pro tem* to act during the election of a secretary.

On motion the salary of the secretary was fixed at one hundred and twenty dollars per annum.

On motion of Mr. Moyer and seconded by Mr Rabb, A. L. Fritz was unanimously elected secretary for the ensuing year.

On motion of Mr. Sharpless and seconded by Mr. Jones, Charles A Moyer was unanimously elected Vice President.

Mr. Sharpless moved that council proceed to elect a Treasurer after fixing salary thereof, which was seconded by Mr. Sterling and agreed to

On motion of Mr. Sharpless and seconded by Mr. Hagenbuch the salary of the Town Treasurer was fixed at one and one half per cent on all money received and paid out, except on money received on bonds issued by the Town and paid out for which one per cent was allowed.

The following officers were elected: Treasurer, F. P. Billmeyer; Street Commissioner, E. Jacoby, whose salary was fixed at $1.75 per day. Messrs. Rabb, Moyer and Jones were appointed a committee to buy material for the street commissioners. The High Constable's salary was fixed at $50 a year, and M. C. Woodward was elected to that office.

The salary of Solicitor was fixed at $25 a year, and L. E. Waller was elected solicitor.

The police force is as follows: Wesley Knorr, chief: Daniel Laycock, S. W. Shutt, B. B. Freas, Clark Shoemaker, A. Shultz, W. Ringrose, J. Q. Barkley, H. C. Nagle, Isaac Roadarmel, W. Dietrick, W. H. Millard, Levi Cox Jr., James Walters, Charles Rabb, D. R. Coffman, Luther B. Jones, policemen.

The price of labor on the highway was fixed at $1.25 a day, cobbling $1.50, one horse team $2.00, two horse team $3.00. No driver to be under 16 years of age. On motion adjourned.

A competitive examination of Candidates for appointment as Cadet to the Military Academy at West Point, will be held at the American Hotel, Mauch Chunk, on Thursday the first day of May 1884, at 10 o'clock A. M.

All Candidates for the vacant Cadetship in this Congressional District are required to appear before the examining committee and submit to an examination.

For information as to age, mental and physical qualifications, &c., address,

Dr. R. Leonard of Mauch Chunk, or Prof. R. F. Hofford of Lehighton or the Secretary of War. apr 4-4 w

Lilley & Sleppy at Orangeville, have the largest stock of gilt, mica, satin, white, black and brown back wall paper ever offered for sale in Orangeville.

Centralia.

Thomas Regan, a young man employed as brakeman on engine 389, met with a sad and painful accident on Friday, from the effects of which he died the same evening. He was in the act of coupling the engine to a train of cars, and by making a misstep fell across the track. Both his legs were cut off, one close to the body and the other above the knee. Dr. Gwinner dressed the mangled limb and had him removed to the Miners' Hospital where he died shortly afterward. He conversed freely after the accident, and told how it happened. He also said his parents were opposed to his railroading, and this is what I got for disobeying them. His remains were sent to Canton on Monday, where they will be interred.

The new ambulance received by Riley & Co. is the prettiest of its kind in the region. We hope it will be a long time before it will be required at the mines.

The Lehigh Valley Company have laid a new track behind the depot to be used for loaded cars.

Two car loads of Hungarians passed through here last week for Mt. Carmel. Wonder what the people in that town intend doing with them?

C. M. Beltz, book-keeper for Riley & Co., brought his family to town last week and will go to housekeeping in Dyke's new building.

Will Sweeny was presented with a fifteen-pound boy on Sunday evening. This accounts for his smiling countenance the past few days.

G. W. Davis, our popular young druggist and postmaster, is, without a doubt, the most accommodating individual in our borough.

The stained glass windows in the Episcopal church were considerably damaged by the storm last week, two of them being blown out entirely.

The lately elected borough officers entered upon their duties on Tuesday. Now, look out for the Chief Burgess.

John Hughes, an old and highly respected citizen of this borough, died very suddenly at his home on Thursday morning. His funeral took place on Saturday, which was very largely attended.

Rev. E. T. Field of town, who is visiting friends in Philadelphia, is reported to be very sick.

The Water Company intend running the water as far as the Catholic church. The pipes are being hauled for the purpose.

Last Sunday being Palm Sunday, a lot of Florida evergreens were distributed among the congregation in the Catholic church.

The railroad employees received their wages for March on Monday.

Lilley & Sleppy have made a great cut in all kinds of goods, and will not be undersold. Granulated sugar, 9c.; Standard A., 9.,; white sugar, 8c.; a nice brown sugar, 4 lbs for 25c; all domestic ginghams, 10c and down; all cotton shirtings, 10c; calicoes, 5 and 6c dress goods—at cost. Call early and get a bargain.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Every purchaser of a Boy's Suit is presented gratis with a Base Ball, Bat and Cap at Gross' N. Y. Store, Bloom.

Lilley & Sleppy want 100,000 dozen of fresh eggs, 100,000 lbs. good fresh butter.

The run for I. W. Hartman & Son's cheap muslins, calicoes, linen table cloths, towelings, &c., keeps up from morning until evening of each day. Call and get a bargain.

Go to C. C. Marr's for tubs, buckets, wash boards, &c.

Boys tell your mother that you can get a Base Ball, Bat and Cap for nothing and a cheaper suit at Gross' N. Y. Store than any other place in Bloom.

Ladies, we will open this week a line of spring styles of shoulder capes, shawls, also a full line of new styles in Fischues. Clark & Son.

W. J. Correll & Co. keep always on hand a large assortment of furniture to select from. Any special orders filled on short notice.

Wild pigeons scarce. Bargains at Lilley & Sleppy's plenty.

C. C. Marr is selling the best syrup for 50 cents. It is the best in town.

For the finest and cheapest Spring Hats and Caps go to Gross' N. Y. Store.

Excursion tickets all along the line of L. & B. R. R. to Bloomsburg. Call and see I. W. Hartman & Son's spring goods.

A full line of Ottoman cloths in black and new spring shades, with a large line of dress silks, at Clark & Son's.

For a full line of trunks, cheap, go to Gross the N. Y. Clothier, Bloom

The best churn in use is sold by C. C. Marr.

EASTER CARDS
AT
I. W. HARTMAN & SON'S.

For best Photographs call at MacKillip's gallery. Above Clark & Son's store.

Mr. Gross of the N. Y. Store has just returned from N. Y. and Phila. with a fine line of Spring Clothing. Give him a call. Bloomsburg.

Best calico, 5 cents per yard; good muslins, 6 per yard; best shirtings, 8 and 9 cents; cheviots, good table linens 20c per yard and up; good towels, 25 cents. The best 25 cent dress goods sold. Go and see, at Clark & Son's.

Wool and cotton carpet chain at C. C. Marr's.

A splendid line of men's suits from $4 upwards at Gross' N. Y. Store, Bloom.

I. W. Hartman & Son have customers from Berwick, Willow Grove, Lime Ridge and other towns which take advantage of the L. & B. R. R's. cheap excursion rates, for cheap goods.

C. C. Marr wants cabbage, parsnips, butter, eggs, lard, side, shoulder, and ham.

Ask to see the Mysterious Hat at Gross' N. Y. Store.

We are reducing the price of our whole stock, and will guarantee bargains in any line. Call and see if this is not a fact.

LILLEY & SLEPPY,
Orangeville, Pa.

Go to C. C. Marr's for splendid syrup. It is sold at 50 cents per gallon.

FOR SALE.—All kinds of first-class farm implements, machinery, fertilizers, &c., no matter what you may want you can be accommodated, at the lowest cash price. All goods warranted to give satisfaction, or no sale. Please call early. S. C. SHIVE,
apr11-3w Bloomsburg, Pa.

Spring goods in large lots, at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

New goods at C. C. Marr's, very cheap.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Hall's Hair Renewer renews, cleanses, brightens and invigorates the hair, and restores faded or gray hair to its youthful color and lustre. People with gray hair prefer to use the Renewer, rather than proclaim to the world, through their bleached locks, that they are becoming aged, and passing on to decay.

WHAT IS IT GOOD FOR?

Let us tell you what Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil is good for. It is death to rheumatism and neuralgia. It will cure a burn, bite, or pain, and is equally good for a sprain.

THE NEW TRICYCLE.

This machine is propelled by steam, and will carry two people twenty miles an hour, it is said. It is quite an invention but does not compare with Burdock Blood Bitters, which will carry the invalid along the road to health to beat all.

WANT OF FAITH.

If C. A. Kleim, the Druggist, does not succeed it is not for the want of faith. He has such faith in Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung syrup as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and Lung Affections, that he gives a bottle free to each and every one who is in need of a medicine of this kind. July 13-eow

SAMPSON'S LEGS AND LOCKS.

When Delilah clipped off Sampson's locks that mighty athlete at once became "as other men." If it could be proved that thepossession of luxuriant hair would enable men to tear open lions' jaws, Hiscox & Co. would be driven wild in the effort to supply enough of Parker's Hair Balsam to meet the demand. As it is the Balsam prevents your hair from falling out, and restores the original color if faded or gray. Besides it is a great addition to the toilet table simply as a dressing.

ALMOST LSSANE AND CURED.

"Most of the eminent doctors in the East, as well as several of the medical faculty in New York City, writes Rev. P. P. Shirley, of Chicago, "failed to help our daughter's epilepsy, which began to show signs of turning into insanity. By the good providence of God we tried *Samaritan Nervine*, and it cured her." Your druggist keeps it. $1.50.

HELPED HER OUT.

"For years have been a severe sufferer from pains in the back. Tried various applications. One bottle of Thomas' Eclectric Oil entirely cured me. Cured others equally quick." Mrs. Benning of 14th St., Buffalo, wrote this.

See a woman in another column, near Speer's Vineyards, picking grapes from which Speer's Port Grape Wine is made, that is so highly esteemed by the medical profession, for the use of invalids, weakly persons and the aged.

Sold by C. A. Kleim, Bloomsburg. sept 22-1y

ERUPTIONS, SORES, PIMPLES, RHEUMATISM are but indicators of impure blood. Acker's Blood Elixir is the remedy. Sold by J. H. Kinports, druggist.

A RELIABLE PORT WINE.

Mr. A. Speer, of New Jersey, whose Port Grape Wine has such a wide reputation, and which physicians prescribe so generally, was the first in this country to import the Port Wine Grape from the banks of the River Doura, in Portugal, where the fine old ports were made and to plant vineyards of them in New Jersey. His Port, Burgundy and Claret which are now the best to be had, have become a great favorite among the most fashionable New York, Philadelphia and Washington society. Sold by first class dealers.

GOV. HOYT'S ENDORSEMENT.

Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, Pa., June7, 1882.

Mr. John H. Phelps, Scranton, Pa., My Dear Sir:—Promptly upon receipt of your Elixir, ten days since, I entered upon its use according to direction, stopping my Iodid Potass., Ammon. and Wine of Colchicum. At that time I was completely disabled with gout in both feet and rheumatism in both knees, and helpless. Now I comfortably hobble about the house, and expect to be out in a week. It may be a coincidence, my amendment and the use of your medicine. I hope for no occasion to try it again, but if need be I will try it again in a fresh attack with great confidence. Very Truly Yours,

HENRY M. HOYT,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

For sale at Hendershott's Pharmacy, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Get the best dyes. The Diamond Dyes for family use have no equals. All popular colors easily dyed fast and beautiful. Only 10c. a package at druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. Sample Card, 32 colors, and book of directions for 2c. stamp.

CARES OF LIFE.

As we come to them they are received, borne with, and passed over with no more than a thought, if we are in the enjoyment of health, but if suffering with Piles or skin disease of any kind they magnify a hundred fold. C. A. Kleim, the Druggist, has Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy which is an absolute cure for any affection of the kind and is sold for 50c cents. July 13-eow

EVERY PROMISE backed by a guarantee. Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets will give immediate relief. Price 25 & 50 cents. Sold by J. H. Kinports, druggist.

Elmira, N. Y., July 19, 1882.

Mr. Phelps—Dear Sir: Up to this morning we have sold twenty-one bottles of your Rheumatic Elixir, and as far as we are able to ascertain, with good account in every case. (First 20 days).

INGRAHAM BROS., Druggists.

For sale at Hendershott's Pharmacy, Bloomsburg, Pa.

COME, GENTLE SPRING,

and bring malaria, dyspepsia, biliousness, torpidity of the liver and a train of kindred maladies. Fortunately Kidney-Wort is at hand. It may be had of the nearest druggist and will purify the system, correct the stomach and bowels, stimulate the liver and kidneys to healthy action, remove all poisonous humors and make you feel like a new man. As a spring medicine, tonic and blood purifier it has no equal.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

At times symptoms of indigestion are present, uneasiness of the stomach, &c., a moisture like perspiration, producing itching at night, or when one is warm, cause the Piles. The effect is immediate relief upon the application of Dr. Basanko's Pile Remedy, which costs you but 50 cents and is sold by C. A. Kleim. July 13-eow

HUNDREDS WHITE they owe their life and present good health to Acker's English Remedy for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, &c. Sold by J. H. Kinports, druggist.

OUR REGARDS.

We are glad to say that our daughter, who has been afflicted with Rheumatism for about eight years, is nearly cured from the use of two bottles of Phelps's Rheumatic Elixir. We regard it as an excellent remedy, and anticipate a perfect cure by the time another bottle is taken.

Respectfully,
MR. AND MRS. STAVE,
138 Freemont street, Chicago, Ill.

For sale at Hendershott's Pharmacy, Bloomsburg, Pa.

CONSUMPTION. I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer who will give express and P. O. address. Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.
April 11-4w d

THE HOUSEHOLD SEWING MACHINE IS ACKNOWLEDGED EVERYWHERE TO BE THE SIMPLEST, MOST BEAUTIFUL AND THE BEST. EXAMINE IT.
April 11 4-w r

Carriages, Wagons & Machinery Run without grease or oil. No occasion to take off the carriage wheels. Circular sent free. Address GRAPHITE LUBRICATING CO., Jersey City, N.J.
April 11-4w r

TREASURER'S SALE
OF
UNSEATED LANDS IN COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

By virtue of Sundry acts of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania relating to the sale of seated and unseated lands in the county of Columbia, etc., for taxes due and unpaid, I will offer to public sale in the Court House, in the town of Bloomsburg, on

Monday June 9th, 1884.

at ten o'clock a. m., the following described pieces of land, or such part thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount of taxes due and unpaid against the same, and continue the same from day to day as the same may be found necessary.

TERMS OF SALE.

The amount of taxes and costs must be paid when the land is struck off, or the sale may be void and the property put up and resold.

BEAVER TOWNSHIP.

83 acres	Brockway, C B		1 40
1 lot	Beaver, Charles		1 06
1 "	Beaver, Jesse		3 18
165 acres	Brockway, C B		5 51
39 "	Brockway & Abbott		52
79 "	Brockway & Abbott		1 03
118 "	Brockway & Abbott		1 84
54 "	Brockway & Abbott		87
3 lots	Brockway, C B		3 18
400 acres	Baker, Jacob, sr.		18 80
3 lots	Butt & Unger		3 15
1 "	Bogart, Mary		88
2 "	Boyer T S		1 82
2 "	Crosing, Patrick		1 96
2 "	Cantnor, William		15
1 "	Canon, Manna		1 07
1410 acres	Columbia Coal & Iron Co		75 87
129 "	Cox, C S Ex. of Trench Cox		6 97
237 "	" " " " "		12 74
273 "	" " " " "		14 68
357 "	" " " " "		19 74
49 "	" " " " "		2 65
250 "	Davis Isaac Est		13 44
115 "	Davis Anthony		6 10
25 "	Eyroth, Peter		1 36
3 lots	Flanigan, A		3 06
3 lots	Fry, W		3 18
29 acres	Fisher, Sarah		1 56
10 acres	Gearhart, Daniel		28
3 lots	Gearhart, Wm		3 18
60 acres	Hance, Jonathan		5 38
75 "	Henderson, A & J S		5 38
50 "	Hoatz, John Dec'd		4 09
78 "	Hatz, Charles & John		4 15
3 lots	Harter & Foster		1 96
5 "	Hoffman, E G		5 29
3 "	Hunt, Eli		3 18
9 "	Henry, George		2 11
220 acres	Hollenbiker, Sarah A		11 46
1 lot	Kline A		1 68
10 acres	Lyon, Jacob		18
3 lots	Lawrence, W R		3 45
2 lots	Lewis, Frank		2 21
300 acres	Miller & Mann		10 75
100 "	McReynolds, W H		23 62
45 "	Middle, Peter		5 38
4 lots	Martin, William		3 00
3 lots	Monday, John		10
140 acres	Nungesser, George		7 53
5 lots	Patterson, J C		5 29
3 "	Price, Clarence		3 32
44 "	Pardee & Markle		25 29
81 acres	Rice, Abraham		3 55
55 "	" "		1 90
191 "	" "		4 08
91 "	" George		2 05
6 lots	Ruthliff, Sam & Co		4 20
3 lots	Ruthliff, Sam		4 08
140 acres	Sweppenheiser, J R		2 05
249 "	Shuman, Frank L		9 93
2 "	Shuman, Thomas		15 77
110 "	Slicker, Moses		6 72
3 lots	Smith, J W		184
3 "	Shick, J J		3 18
3 "	Scott, Peter		2 00
230 acres	Stewart, Wm		10 75
8 "	Shuman & Michael		1 36
2 "	Stoney, Mart

Scientific Farming.

The state agricultural college in Centre county has been the subject of attention from the trustees. It enjoys a net income of thirty thousand dollars, fifteen professors and a hundred and fifty students or less. It has three farms; one at the college, one in the eastern part of the state and one in the western. The east and west farms are said to be discreditable to the scientific farming, of which they are supposed to be samples; and very poor advertisements, indeed, of the benefit of the agricultural college.

But we may say with a good deal of confidence that the general advertisement of the agricultural college is just about that which is made by these farms; in other words the popular impression is that the agricultural college is of very little public benefit. The board which has been sitting on it at Bellefonte, seemed to have an idea of this kind. It resolved that the number of the professors and their salaries should be reduced; there were only one or two professors lopped off and a thousand dollars or so from their salaries, but still it was a commencement and a warning of what will come if the college cannot show itself to be of some consequence to the farming interest it was created long ago to promote. One feature of the appropriation of the college funds seems peculiar. Six thousand dollars was given to sustain each of the outlaying farms. Now it does seem that a farm that won't sustain itself should be got rid of. If scientific farming of a practical kind costs more than it secures from the land, it is evidently not of a kind that Pennsylvania farmers want to know anything about. What is especially needed by farmers is information as to how they may profitably work their farms. Here in Lancaster county the question has been answered by our German farmers; and as they have got rich they have proved their answer. There is no secret in it; they have achieved their results by hard work in taking off all their land would yield and restoring to it all it would take.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

Running on One Crop.

It is satisfactory to know that farmers have of recent years grown wiser from experience, in not running their heads against stone walls, by rushing largely into growing a single crop because here and there one has realized large profits from some new and particular crop which has just been introduced and for which there is a demand at high prices. This has led many into appropriating the greater part of their land to the same crop, when, a failure following or the demand for the product falling off, they will meet with serious loss. We have known many who have been literally ruined by entering largely into new things, merely on the reports received from a distance, which had no foundation in fact, or from the swindling advertisements of sharpers, who have scattered far and wide villainous reports of enormous sums made from the cultivation of some new crop, the seeds, or bulbs, or tubers, or plants of which they have largely imported from Europe, Asia or Africa, specially adapted to American soil and climate. Our advice, which has been urged upon farmers over and over again, has been, first to avoid all these high sounding things from which great fortunes are to be realized in a year or two; and second, to avoid the growing of special crops to be cultivated to the exclusion of the general and accepted crops of the times, however inviting they may be, and to go on with their routine mixed crops, investing only lightly in new and promising things in order that if one or two should fail others will be successful, and thus always be provided against misfortune. It is far better, in fact, that we should prosecute mixed husbandry, for the reason that though we may not make as much profit as from a happy hit of some special crop, yet we shall be realizing, though possibly slower, yet with far greater certainty and satisfaction, moderate and steady profits.

Speculating in farming is like speculating in anything else—one may be very fortunate now and then; but in the long run we are sure to come out at the "little end of the horn," and instead of possessing a fortune will find oneself impoverished, with a growing family upon our hands, and be forced to look about to discover some way to raise the means by which we may be able—perhaps with a poor chance of success—to start afresh in middle age, when by careful management we should have laid up sufficient to insurse us at least a moderate competency when old age shall make it necessary for us to retire from the active labors of life.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Taking Care of Fowls.

There is little profit to be expected from raising fowls unless they receive proper care. Yet the belief seems to obtain among many that fowls do quite as well if they are left to shift for themselves. This is particularly observable in the case of many farmers and others who keep only a small flock for family use. Little attention is paid to securing the comfort of the flock at any season of the year. They are not fed with any regularity, and their quarters, if they have any of their own, are dirty and cold in winter, and hot in summer. They are expected to pick up most of their food around the farm-yard and to find for themselves a shelter at night wherever they may chance to be. No convenient nesting places are arranged for them, and as a consequence about half their eggs are lost, or spoiled before being found. Nor do they receive any more attention in the season of incubation. They select their own places for setting on few or many eggs, and have it all their own way afterward with the brood.

On account of the neglect it is not strange that many complain that poultry-raising does not pay. No kind of business would pay conducted on such principles. Fowls repay careful keeping as well as any other kind of live-stock, and they need it quite as much. They will not lay during cold weather if their quarters are not kept warm and light and reasonably clean. They must be regularly fed with proper food and supplied with pure water and a place for dusting. Gravel should be placed within their reach, and broken bones or some substance that contains lime. If they must be shut up any time during the warm season they should not fail to have fresh grass or some other green food thrown to them. Treat the poultry as well, or nearly as well, as you do your cattle, sheep and horses, and you will have no reason to complain that they are a losing investment.

More than one-half of the internal revenue receipts of the Government comes from the four States of Illinois, New York, Ohio, and Kentucky.

PACKING EGGS FOR SHIPMENT.—A writer in the Farmer's Journal, who rarely has a broken egg reported, gives this as his way of packing: "First I wrap each egg with a piece of soft paper; ordinary newspaper answers very well; twist the ends of the paper close to the egg, and pack with corn silks gathered from power shellers that shell with the shucks on; place in a layer on the bottom of the basket, and as I place the eggs in, one by one, I press a portion of the silks between the eggs, so that no two touch each other, and round off the basket at the top in an oval shape, and sew tightly over them a piece of canvas. Making the top oval in shape will prevent anything from lying on top. Of course I always use baskets, as they are easily handled, nothing can be placed on top of them, and carriers are more apt to handle them gently, as a box is more likely to be chucked to its place than gently set down, and it is these sudden jars that interfere with the hatching of eggs, as a rule. Of course all persons cannot get corn silks to pack with, and the next best material is coarse wheat bran, used in the same way, and answers an excellent purpose."

A Change in the Color of the Sky.

There has been a marked feature in the color of the sky lately before and after sunset which so far I have not seen noticed, and this has been the total absence of color about it. I find that this first began to be remarkable towards the last days of January, since which time, and especially for the last teree weeks, it has been most persistent. The sky in the West looks like a sheet of white satin, the clouds lying upon it being of a pale gray, and often singularly wild and strange in form; while the light reflected from this sky gives the rivers the look of frosted silver. The only warm color after sunset has been confined to a very narrow belt of pale orange light upon the horizon. We are now near the vernal equinox, and the apparent motion of the sun, so to speak, with our horizon, does not give the same angle of refraction to his rays at rising and setting as it did in Winter. This may be one reason for the absence of color about these white water sunsets.—*From Nature.*

To Destroy the Canada Thistle.

There are many methods given by which this, the vilest pest of the farm, may be permanently extirpated, but scarcely one is ever found to be what it is claimed to be—a certain remedy. In several states the Legislatures pursued it with the law, but who can tell us that a single owner of land ever made war upon the enemy because of the law? The Canada thistle and no other infliction of the farm was ever got rid of by act of assembly. But there is a plain, common sense method by which the thistle is headed off, and that is by frequent cultivation of the soil, and there is no better crop for this than that of corn, and assisting this by resolutely digging it out *with the fork* as fast as it makes its appearance above ground. By digging out with the fork it can be taken out entirely, leaving no pieces behind; but if the spade is used and the plant cut, each piece will sprout again. It will not be likely to disappear at the first attempt, but by replanting the land with corn, and continuing to fight the pest with the fork as before, it will eventually be headed off. If the thistle shows itself in the garden or lawn, cut it off close to the ground and fill the hollow of the remaining portion of the stem with *salt*, and it will soon give up the ghost.

ODD ITEMS.

Postal cards cost the Government 54 cents and 4 mills a thousand.

Pennsylvania has a larger number of Post Offices than any other State.

It costs $30,000 a year to light the Capitol and grounds at Washington.

The Pension Office expends more than $60,000 a year investigating alleged pension frauds.

Next to the President of the United States the best-paid Federal official is the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

The Government has sold more than two hundred million dollars worth of public lands in eighty years.

Seven hundred and fifty persons are constantly employed by the two Houses of Congress (while in session) in and about the Capitol.

Ladies with old parasol frames can utilize them this season to advantage by covering with a cotton material to match their dress.

"Madras," a light material with its many bright colors giving the Indian effect in their mingling, are the most generally admired of all window drapery.

Eighty years ago North Carolina had as many representatives in Congress as New York. North Carolina now has nine, or less than she had in 1800, while New York has thirty-four.

Estimating Congress to be in session 200 days a year, the salaries of senators and Representatives amount to about $10,000 a day.

The States of Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Nevada, Oregon, Rhode Island and Vermont have less than one-half the population of Illinois, but have the same number of representatives in Congress—twenty-two.

"Five hundred and eighty nine dollars for wine, liquors, and mineral waters for the use of Board of Visitors to Naval academy," is an item in last year's expenditures of the Government.

The State of Nevada, which has two Senators and one Representative in Congress, has not so large a population by 617 souls as the city of New Haven, Conn.

The five States of Delaware, Colorado, Florida, Nevada, and Oregon combined have not so great a population by about 100,000 as the city of New York.

From the five States of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts, and Ohio, the Government derives one-half of all its postal revenues.

In the fiscal year ended July 30, the Government's disbursements for pensions reached a sum which exceeds by six millions of dollars the disbursements for all purposes in the year 1860.

At the Signal Service training school, Arlington Heights, the students of meteorology, barometers, anemometers are compelled to leave their study tables in the centre of the room, their bunks in a certain position in a certain corner, their coats hung upon certain nails, and their text books piled up in a certain manner before retiring for the night, these and a hundred more similar regulations being prescribed by order of the Chief Signal Officer. Their Sunday dinner is coffee, bread, and dried apples stewed.

"Maryland, My Maryland."

Pretty wives and Lovely daughters."

"My farm lies in a rather low and miasmatic situation, and

"My wife!"

"Who?"

"Was a very pretty blonde!"

Twenty years ago, became

"Sallow!"

"Hollow-eyed!"

"Withered and aged!"

Before her time, from

Malarial vapors, though she made no particular complaint, not being one of the grumpy kind, yet caused me great uneasiness.

"A short time ago I purchased your remedy for one of the children, who had a very severe attack of biliousness, and it occurred to me that the remedy might help my wife, as I found that our little girl upon recovery had

"Lost!"

"Her sallowness, and looked as fresh as a new blown daisy. Well the story is soon old. My wife to-day has gained her old-time beauty with compound interest, and is now as handsome a matron (if I do say it myself) as can be found in this county, which is noted for pretty women. And I have only Hop Bitters to thank for it.

"The dear creature just looked over my shoulder and says, 'I can flatter equal to the days of our courtship,' and that reminds me there might be *more pretty wives if* my brother farmers would do as I have done."

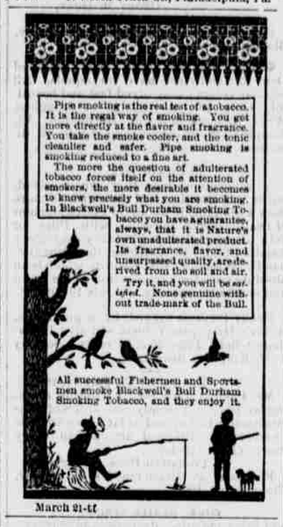
Hoping you may long be spared to do good, I thankfully remain,

Most truly yours,

C. L. JAMES.

Beltsville, Prince George Co., Md., May 26th, 1883.

WANTED.—One Lady or Gentleman in every town. $85 a week and expenses. Address AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO. 1-4-4m 17 North Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.



March 21-tf

To Dyspeptics.

The most common signs of **Dyspepsia, or Indigestion,** are an oppression at the stomach, nausea, flatulency, water-brash, heart-burn, vomiting, loss of appetite, and constipation. Dyspeptic patients suffer untold miseries, bodily and mental. They should stimulate the digestion, and secure regular daily action of the bowels, by the use of moderate doses of

Ayer's Pills.

After the bowels are regulated, one of these Pills, taken each day after dinner, is usually all that is required to complete the cure.

AYER'S PILLS are sugar-coated and purely vegetable—a pleasant, entirely safe, and reliable medicine for the cure of **all disorders of the stomach and bowels.** They are the best of all purgatives for family use.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

CAIN

Health and Happiness.

How? DO AS OTHERS HAVE DONE.

Are your Kidneys disordered?
"Kidney-Wort is doing me more good than anything I have ever used before. I had been given up by the best physicians in Detroit." M. W. Devereaux, Mechanic, Ionia, Mich.

Are your nerves weak?
"Kidney-Wort cured me from nervous weakness after I had been reduced to the verge of insanity." Mrs. M. M. B. Goodwin, ex-Christian Scientist, Cleveland, O.

Have you Bright's Disease?
"Kidney-Wort cured me when my water was just like cocoa and full of blood." Frank Wilson, Peabody, Mass.

Suffering from Diabetes?
"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I have ever used. Gives almost immediate relief." Dr. Phillip C. Baldwin, Swanton, Vt.

Have you Liver Complaint?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of chronic Liver Disease after I prayed to die." Henry Ward, late Col. 6th Pat. Guard, N. Y.

Is your Back lame and aching?
"Kidney-Wort, in bottles, cured me when I was so I had to roll out of bed." C. M. Talmage, Milwaukee, Wis.

Have you Kidney Disease?
"Kidney-Wort made me sound in liver and kidneys after many years of unavailing suffering. Its worth is beyond price." Sam'l Hodges, Williamstown, West Va.

Are you Constipated?
"Kidney-Wort causes easy evacuations and cured me after 15 years use of other medicines." Solon Fairchild, St. Albans, Vt.

Have you Malaria?
"Kidney-Wort has done better than any other remedy I have ever used in my practice." Dr. H. R. Clark, South Hero, Vt.

Are you Bilious?
"Kidney-Wort has done me more good than any other remedy I have ever taken." Mrs. J. T. Galloway, Elk Flat, Oregon.

Are you tormented with Piles?
"Kidney-Wort permanently cured me of bleeding piles. Dr. W. G. Kline recommended it to me." Geo. H. Horst, Cashier M. Inst., Keyerown, Pa.

Are you Rheumatism racked?
"Kidney-Wort cures me after I was given up to die by physicians and I had suffered fifty years." Elbridge Malcolm, West Bath, Maine.

Ladies, are you suffering?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of peculiar troubles of several years standing. Many friends use and praise it." Mrs. H. Lamoreau, Isle La Motte, Vt.

If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, Take

KIDNEY-WORT

THE BLOOD CLEANSER.

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Of Its Scenery, History, Traditions, Public and Social Life, with graphic descriptions of the Capitol, Congress, the White House, and the Government Departments, with Views at Mount Vernon, a map of Washington, and Diagrams of the Halls of Congress. By JOSEPH WEST MOORE.

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J. A. & R. A. REID, Providence, R. I.

March 14-6w

WANTED.—LADIES TO TAKE OUR NEW Fancy work at their homes, in city or country, and earn 16 to $25 per week, making goods for our spring and sum mer trade. Send 15c. for sample and particulars. HUDSON MFG. CO., 263 Sixth Ave., New York.

March 14-4w r

"Maryland, My Maryland."

SKUNK SKIN, BEAR, OTTER, FOX, RACCOON, MINK, MUSKRAT, OPOSSUM, CLOVER SEED, TIMOTHY SEED, SHOTES, PORK.

BEEF, CALVES, TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS, CHICKENS, PIGEONS, OATS, CORN, RYE, HAY.

Shotes, Pork, Beef, Calves and Seeds a specialty.

All the above bought and sold at Light Street by SILAS YOUNG.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE

Real Estate!

The undersigned executors of the estate of Abraham S. Kline, late of Benton township, deceased, will expose to public sale on

Saturday, April 19, '84

at one o'clock p. m., the following described real estate:

NO. 2.—A tract of timber land situated in Benton and Sugarloaf townships, bounded on the north by land of John A. Kline, south by tracts Nos. 3 and 4, described below, east by land of Ira J. Thomas and west by lands of G. P. Fritz and Daniel Fritz, containing 34 acres and 62 perches. A road 30 feet wide runs from this tract to the public road. This tract will be sold on the following terms: Ten per cent. of one half the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, one half less the ten per cent on June 1st 1884, and the balance in one year thereafter with interest from June 1st, 1884. Security will be required for the unpaid purchase money.

NO. 3.—A tract of land situate in Benton and Sugarloaf townships, bounded north by tract No. 2, south by land of David Roberts, east by No. 4, and west by land of G. P. Fritz, containing 50 acres and 52 perches, whereon is erected a dwelling house.

NO. 4.—Tract of land in same townships bounded on the north by No. 2, south by land of David Roberts, east by lands of Samuel Roberts and Ira J. Thomas, and west by No. 3, containing 43 acres and 135 perches.

Terms for No. 3 and 4: 10 per cent. of one third on the day of sale, one third less ten per cent. on June 1st 1884, and the balance on June 1st 1885, with interest from June 1st 1884.

I. K. KRICKBAUM,
JOHN A. KLINE,
3-28-4w. Executors.

ORNAMENTAL IRON FENCES,

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Suitable for

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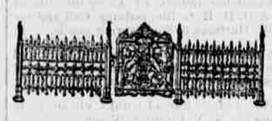

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A Great Medical Work on Manhood.

Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretion of excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the Author, whose experience for 23 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. 300 pages, bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country for $2.50, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only $1.00 by mail post-paid. Illustrative sample 6 cents. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association, to the officers of which he refers.

This book should be read by the young for instruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all—*London Lancet.*

There is no member of society to whom this book will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—*Argonaut.*

Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, o. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases and that have baffled the skill of all other physicians a specialty. Such treated successful without an instance of failure. Mention this paper.

April 4-4w d

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A few good men to canvass for the sale of Fruit Trees, Vines, Roses, &c. Experience required. Good salary and all expenses paid. Address H. J. BOWDEN & CO., Brighton, N. Y. (3 mile east of Rochester.)

April 4-4w d

A positive Cure for Dandruff, Falling Hair, and all Scalp Diseases

CAPILLARIS

Will give you a luxuriant Head of Hair.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS & PERFUMERS.

T. HILL RANSFIELD, Prop., Portland, Maine.

April 4-4w d

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NEW EDITION. THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ATLAS PUBLISHED.

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TRADE MARK. THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave. TRADE MARK.

BEFORE TAKING. AFTER TAKING.

BEWARE of advertisements to refund money, when druggists from whom the medicine is bought do not refund, but refer you to the manufacturers, and the requirements are such that they are seldom, if ever, complied with. See their written guarantee. A trial of one single package of Gray's Specific will convince the most skeptical of its real merits.

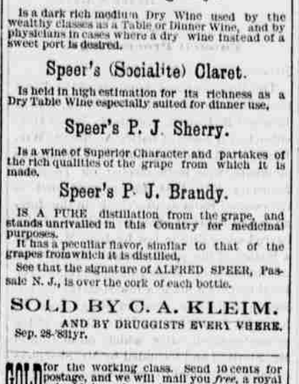
On account of counterfeits, we have adopted the Yellow Wrapper; the only genuine.

12 Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. 12 The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or 6 packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on the receipt of the money, by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Sold in Bloomsburg by all druggists.

Nov 9-1y



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Also

UNFERMENTED GRAPE JUICE.

Used in the principal Churches for Communion. Excellent for Females, Weakly Persons and the aged.

Speer's Port Grape Wine!

FOUR YEARS OLD.

THIS CELEBRATED WINE is the pure juice of the dead ripe Oporto Grape, raised in Speer's vineyards. Its invaluable,

Tonic and Strengthening Properties

are unsurpassed by any other Wine. Being produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed by the principal Hospitals and Boards of Health who have examined it. The youngest child may partake of it, and the weakest invalid use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that affect the weaker sex.

It is in every respect A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Speer's Unfermented Grape Juice.

Is the juice of the Oporto Grapes preserved in its natural, fresh, sweet state as it runs from the press by fumigation, thereby destroying the exciter of fermentation. It is perfectly pure, free from spirits and will keep in any climate.

Speer's Burgundy.

Is a dark rich medium Dry Wine used by the wealthy classes as a Table or Dinner Wine, and by physicians in cases where a dry wine instead of a sweet port is desired.

Speer's (Socialite) Claret.

Is held in high estimation for its richness as a Dry Table Wine especially suited for dinner use.

Speer's P. J. Sherry.

Is a wine of Superior Character and partakes of the rich qualities of the grape from which it is made.

Speer's P. J. Brandy.

IS A PURE distillation from the grape, and stands unrivalled in this Country for medicinal purposes.

It has a peculiar flavor, similar to that of the grapes from which it is distilled.

See that the signature of ALFRED SPEER, Passaic N. J., is over the cork of each bottle.

SOLD BY C. A. KLEIM.

AND BY DRUGGISTS EVERY WHERE.

Sep. 28-81yr.

GOLD for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you *free*, a royal valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to $5 every evening. That all who want may test the business, we make this unparalled offer; to all that are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. Dec 21-1

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A GOOD PLACE FOR THE SICK.

The house is specially fitted up for the comfort of invalids who desire a pleasant and Christian home. Stands on high ground with plenty of shade. Personal attention given to every patient. Electricity and Galvanism in their different modifications a specialty. Prof. Mills has given many years of study and practice to this branch, and hundreds will testify to his skill.

Send for circular, stating what paper you saw this in. PROF. HENRY MILLS,

Lock Box 97. Mrs. ALICE FRENCH MILLS,

Sept. 7 '83-1y. Binghamton, N. Y.

Approbation.

We will send to persons residing in other cities, who are known to our house, or who will favor us with satisfactory references, such articles in our line as may be desired on approval, the application stating requirements and price.

The selection will be carefully made with judgment and taste, from the newest and most desirable goods in our store, and prices in plain figures marked upon each piece.

Orders by mail for wedding or other gifts, if entrusted to us, will receive our most particular attention.

Correspondence, as to estimates, prices, or other desired information, is respectfully solicited.

J. E. CALDWELL & Co.,
Jewelers, Silversmiths, Importers,
902 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

W. R. TUBBS, PROPRIETOR

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.

Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath rooms hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences

$66 a week at home. $5.00 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. Dec 21-1y

AGENTS wanted for The Lives of all the Presidents of the U. S. The largest, handsomest best book ever sold for less than twice our price. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All intelligent people want it. Any one can become a successful agent. Terms free, HALLETT BOOK CO., Portland, Maine. Dec 21-1y

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. Dec 21-1y

A Fortune in Cattle Raising

THE NEW MEXICO AND COLORADO RANCH AND CATTLE CO., controlling over ONE MILLION ACRES of the finest grazing lands in New Mexico and Colorado, is desirous of obtaining the co-operation of investors to increase their herd to 12,000 head of cattle, having on hand already 2,000 head. Yearly increase over 40 per cent. Annual cash dividends of ten per cent. and upwards from surplus sales, and the herd constantly increasing. A safe and profitable p-yment. Send for full particulars to

E. D. BARNES, Secy.
Mill's Building, 35 Wall St., New York.
March 14-4w r

COLEMAN'S COLLEGE, NEWARK, N. J.

20 minutes of New York. More positions for graduates than all other schools combined. Life Scholarship, $40. Write for circulars.

March 14-4w r

SUBSCRIBE NOW FOR

THE COLUMBIAN

$1.50 A YEAR

J. SALTZER,

HEADQUARTERS

For the Celebrated Chickering, Ivers & Pond, and Vose & Son Pianos. World-renowned Estey Organs, Violins, Accordeons and Sheet Music. Celebrated White, New High Arm Davis, New Home, Royal St. John, and Light Running Domestic Sewing Machines. Needles, oil and attachments for all makes of Sewing Machines.

MAIN STREET,

Bloomsburg

SPRING and SUMMER

STYLES

CAN NOW BE SEEN

AT

DAVID LOWENBERG'S,

THE

MERCHANT TAILOR,

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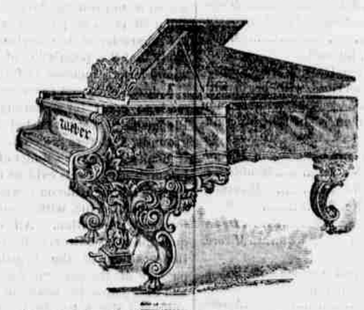

PIANOS,

FINE INLAID FRENCH WALNUT CASE ORGAN, 9 STOPS, $90 CASH.

Easy Terms. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

BACON'S PIANO WARE ROOMS,

MUSIC HALL BLOCK, WILKES-BARRE, PA

June1

LOOK! LOOK!

GRAND WORD CONTEST!

PLEASANT AND INSTRUCTIVE PASTIME.

MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY PREMIUMS GIVEN.

1st. Solid Gold Watch, - - - Worth $100,00

2d. Magnificent Tea Set, embracing Waiter, 24 inch, Hammered and Engraved, 6 pieces Hammered and Engraved with Gold Lined Slop and Cream, Quadruple Plate, 100.00

3d. TILTING ICE WATER SET, Hand Chased or Chased Satin, with Gold Lined Slop and Cup. 25.00
4th. TILTING ICE WATER SET, Engraved, with Gold Lined Slop and Cup. 22.00
5th. TOILET STAND, Fine Decorated Bottle and Powder Box, with Satin Lined Jewel Drawer. 15.00
6th. FRUIT STAND, Rich Decorated Glass, either Blue or Amber. 12.00
7th. TETE-A-TETE SET, 3 pieces, Red and Amber Glass, Hand Engraved, 12.50
8th. BELL CASTOR, Chased Bell Handles. The bell can readily be detached from the Handle, 10.50
9th. ICE PITCHER, 3 quarts. Chased, Double Walled, 10.00
10th. CAKE STAND, Chased and Gold Lined, 7.00
11th. FRUIT STAND, Rock Crystal Glass, beautifully cut. 7.00

The manufacturers of the Celebrated Day's SOAP, will give on the 1st of May, 1884, the above costly and beautiful Premiums to the persons making out the largest list of words from the words

Day's Celebrated Soap.

—CONDITIONS.—

1st. All lists must be accompanied by a 2 Cent Stamp for return postage, and the written statement that you have and are now using the DAY'S SOAP in your family, and the name and address of the Grocer from whom you buy it.

2d. Words must be written plainly and numbered.

3d. No words will be counted in which letters are used, not found in the words DAY'S CELEBRATED SOAP.

4th. All lists must be in by the 1st of May as the premiums will be given on that day.

5th. The Premiums will be given in rotation according to largest list of words.

6th. Write your name and address plainly on lists, and for further information and instruction enclose 2 Cent Stamp.

This offer is made to induce you to try and use the PUREST AND BEST SOAP MADE. By its use you have NO BOILING, NO SCALDING, NO HEAT, NO STEAM, and your washing done in one-half the usual time. DAY'S SOAP must be used as directed. Directions will be found on each wrapper. The DAY'S SOAP can be had of leading wholesale and retail grocers throughout the United States.

Elegantly Embossed Cards given with DAY'S SOAP

Manufactured by DAY & FRICK,

1764, 1766, 1768, 1760 & 1762 HOWARD ST. & 1753, 1755, 1757, 1759 & 1761 WATERLOO ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Feb 1-13w For Saleby AGENTS GROCERS Bloomsburg, Pa.

L. A. SHATTUCK, M. D.

Medical Superintendent of the Sanitarium.

Invalid's Home.

Devotes special attention to Epilepsy, Nervous Affections, and Diseases of Women.

Patients received at the Sanitarium on reasonable terms for board and treatment.

P. S.—No charge for first consultation. apr 27. '83

B. F. SHARPLESS'

FOUNDRY

Near L & B Depot, Bloomsburg Pa.

Manufacturer of First class ranges in different styles, cook stoves, parlor stoves and stoves for heating stores, school houses, churches &c. Large stock of tinware and stove repairs, such as grates, fire brick, lids, cent res

CALL AND SECURE BARGAINS.

Oct 26 tf

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect Nov. 19th, 1883. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD.

9.35 a. m., Lock Haven Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 6.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 5.10 p. m.; Washington 6.20 p. m., through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.55 p. m.—Day express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 7.45 p. m.; New York, 10.30 p. m.; Baltimore, 7.30 p. m.; Washington, 8.45 p. m. Pullman Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coach through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.30 p. m.—Williamsport Accommodation (daily) for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia and New York, arriving at Philadelphia 3.55 a. m.; New York 6.10 a. m. Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run on this train from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.10 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 7.50 a. m.; New York, 11.20 a. m.; Baltimore 7.40 a. m.; Washington, 8.50 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

6.20 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations with through Pullman Palace car and through passenger coaches to Erie, and through Pullman Palace cars to Buffalo via Emporium. On Sundays this train runs to Renovo, with Pullman Palace car to Williamsport and passenger coaches to Renovo.

For Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, daily except Sundays, with through Pullman Palace car and passenger coaches to Rochester.

1.00 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations with through passenger coaches to Kane and parlor car to Williamsport. For Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Rochester.

3.25 p. m. Fast line (daily except Sunday for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Niagara Express leave Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 1.05 p. m. with through Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 8.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.10 a. m.; Washington, 9.40 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.5? a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.20 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.20 p. m.; Washington, 10.45 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.2? p. m., (daily) arriving at Sunbury 6.15 a. m., with through Pullman Palace Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia, sleeper from Washington runs daily except Sunday.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKES-BARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH & WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Mail East leaves Sunbury (daily except Sunday) 8.45 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 9.41 a. m., Wilkes-barre 9.30 a. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.31 p. m., Wilkes-barre 8.10 p. m.

Mail West leaves Wilkes-barre 10.5? a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 12.1? p. m., Sunbury 12.55 p. m.

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 5.3? p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 7.07 p. m., Sunbury 8.05 p. m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

Nov. 5, 1883

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS, SUNDAY EXCEPTED.

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11.45 a. m.

For Catawissa, 11.45 a. m. 6.13 and 10.30 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6.34 11.45 a. m. and 4.06 p. m.

For Lewisburg and Sunbury, 4.06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS. (